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THE NUMERICAL ASSAULT UPON THE PENTATEUCH.

he fourth of the series-by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, in refutation of the assault upon the Pentateuch, by Bis-

Exodus 12: 37. And the children of Israel joursand on foot that were men, beside children. And ers 1: 45, 46. So were all those that wer mbered of the children of Israel, by the house of their fathers, from 20 years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war in Israel, even all they that were numbered were 603,550.

The mathematical sagacity of Bishop Colenso has failed to detect any contradiction between this number and the succeeding details of the history. He grounds his charge of its being a falsehood upon the assumption of its being impossible, in the nature of the case. He affirms that there could not possibly have been this multitude of descendants from the children of Jacob at the accepts 215 years as the period of their sojourn in Egypt, this being half of the whole period of 430 years elapsing from the giving of the promise and the sejournings of the seed of Abraham. down to the Exodus from Egypt and giving of

THREE THINGS IMPOSSIBLE FOR COLENSO TO ESTAB-

Two things would be necessary to prove this impossibility possible. First, he must prove the impossibility of God's interposition for an unwonted increase of the Israelites. The probability of such an interposition having been manifested by the promise of such an increase, we are justified in assuming the numerical statement of the sacred writer to have been simply the fulfilment of that promise, if natural causes were not

And now, in order to prove that statement false, Dishop Colenso must prove a divine interposition impossible. It is not enough to assume

Second, he must prove the impossibility of such increase by natural causes. He must prove that it would not be possible for the posterity of Jacob years. But this is what he cannot do, any more than the other. He can no more prove the natural result impossible, or even improbable, than he can the supernatural interposition. For the time is ample, and all the natural requisites and cause sufficient for such increase, as may be demonstrated on consulting the known facts of the natural, probable, nay, certain increase of population, under favorable circumstances.

But a third thing would be necessary to prove with that history, if that history necessarily grows out of it, refers back to it, and is interwoven with it, and no contradiction can be pointed out, this, in itself, is a powerful corroboration of the truth of the original statement. Especially if it can be shown that if the number with which the sacred writer sets out had been false, it must have met with contradictions and impossibilities every step of the way; whereas, that if it were true every step is natural, and the results are

But Bishop Colenso does not even attempt to show that the number at starting is in conflict with the after history, it being impossible to do this. But he merely assumes that it is false, and to make out a show of argument, assumes certain data of his own, from which he proceeds by arithmetical computation to figure out a result inevitable on those premises, not one of those premises being justified by the history itself.

THE NUMBER APPLIED AS A TEST OF THE HISTORY,

number, and Moses another, one of these numbers must be applied to test the history; either lenso being 2,000, or 1377, or, at the largest turn, it will meet with an insuperable obstacle.

Indeed, as the whole Jewish system, as estabwould involve the impossibility of that system. But the system is undeniable, with its Passovers, its feasts, its Tabernacle, its rites, its laws, and Moses was made the rule, and the system was es- them! tablished according to that, it involves the absurdity of 2000 men agreeing to suppose themselves under that supposition, and their whole history

FALSEHOODS INVOLVED IN COLENSO'S ASSUMPTION,

If the number given by Moses is wrong, and that by Colenso right, then there is involved the whole mass of falsehoods following on that number, and the incredible supposition of this fabrication being brought before a community of some 2,000 men consisting of the 12 tribes of 166 persons each, and accepted of them as divine, with cation of 153 men! all the miraculous interpositions based upon the supposed reality of numbers, known to be false, and all the secondary numberings of all the tribes: each of these tribes being made out in the record, to be 300 times larger than the reality was known to be, and 30 times larger than the whole community of the 12 tribes in existence; and their priests, consisting of some 44 persons, being declared to them to be a sacred tribe of more than 22,000, eleven times larger than the number of the whole nation, and 137 times larger than the known number of the actual tribe of Levi; and their leaders and judges being declared to be a fabrication. to be rulers over thousands and hundreds and fifties, and the princes being declared to be commanders, each over some 50,000 warriors, twentyfive times as many as the whole number of men in existence in the whole nation; and the number of their first born sons being declared to be eleven times greater than that of all the men in the whole community; and a tax levied on the combly under God's care; and all these falsehoods of the history.

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constituting an actual system presented to them in God's name, and they accepting the account, and entering into solemn covenant with God, as a nation, on the ground of its being a true account; and dividing the whole country of Judea into the possession of the twelve tribes on the ground of that covenant with them, as being a nation whom God had increased from 70 persons to 600,000;all this being known to be a lie from the beginning to the end, and a nation of 2000 men deliberately receiving it, as the true history and law of their own national existence!

FALSEHOODS INVOLVED BACKWARDS.

But again, we take the starting point of the Exodus, and turn backward with these numbers, through the period of the sojourn in Egypt, and the effect is just as startling and the impossibilities are every way as gross, as in following them down to the entrance on the promised land. Acording to Bishop Colenso, we have 2000 at the Exodus, at the end of a period of 215 years. Going back 145 years to the date of the death of Joseph, and the beginning of the oppression of this people by the Egyptians, we find their numtime of their asserted Exodus from Egypt. He ber to be, according to Colenso, 153! A community of 153 males putting the whole Kingdom of Egypt in terror because of their multitude, producing anxious state-consulation how to keep them down, and on the other hand their labors recognized as being so important, and the wealth and prosperity of the Kingdom supposed to be so dependant on them, that almost any evil would be endured rather than let them go! The sacred record reads as follows:

> "And Joseph died, and all his brethren, and all that generation. And the children of Israel were fruitful and increased abundantly, and multiplied and waxed exceeding mighty; and the laud was filled with them." Exodus 1: 6, 7.

The space of time between this declaration and the announcement in Ex. 12: 37, that six hundred thousand men went up out of Egypt, is the space between the years 1635 and 1497; or, allowing 44 years of growth from the death of Joseph, to the point in the second announcement of the great increase of the children of Israel, it is from 1591 to 1491, 100 years. Twenty more of those years take us to the birth of Moses, that is to Amram's generation, after 64 years of the process of abundant increase and multiplication and waxing exceeding mighty had gone on, at which time, according to Colenso's assertion and computation, there were just only 153 male Israelites

"And the land was filled with them." And i was the crowd and pressure and threatening power of these 153 Israelites that drove Pharaoh into those measures of oppression for the protection of his Kingdom from this inundation of Hebrew population, which brought about their deliverance This is the inevitable conclusion, from Bishop Colenso's cyphering, a posteriori.

Now two points are to be noted, in the account of the sacred historian, introductory to the des. tribe were chosen, from the thousands of Israel cription of the affliction of the Hebrews. 1st. Its | The command of Moses was couched in the follownaturalness, as explanatory of the change of the ing phrase; Arm some of people. Then, after the governmental administration in regard to them. new king arose that knew not Joseph, but noted with jealousy, the amazing increase of the people. This increase we may suppose to have n accompanied by a rumor of the predictions of both Jacob and Joseph, that God's promised time of visiting them, and carrying them up out of the land, was drawing nigh. Influenced by fears and jealousies, Pharaoh and his people gree to deal wisely by them, lest they multiply, and in any time of war, seize the occasion to get them up out of the land: These 153 male Israelites! "Therefore they did set over them taskmasters, to afflict them with their burdens. And they built for Pharach trassure cities Pithom and Raamses." These 153 Hebrews, did all this, en. dured all this! And the Egyptians were grieved, because these 153 unconquerable, prolific, indestructible Hebrews would multiply and grow, notwithstanding this treatment.

2. The second point is the very remarkable and unusual emphasis, reiteration and strength that of Colenso or that of Moses. That of Co. of the description of their multiplication in Egypt. From other sources we gather the great fecundity possible supposition of the Bishop, 5,000, and that of the inhabitants of the Nile Valley, in ancient of Moses 600,000, the difference is so great, that times. But whatever that may have been the one or the other must be absolutely false, and not | multiplication of the Hebrews in that country is admitting any possibility of reconcilation with the presented as far beyond the ordinary increase of history itself. If the Bishop chooses 2000 as the the Egyptians themselves; something marvellous. true number, he must take that, and go forward, if not miraculous. The expressions have a varieand account for all the consequences. If 600, ty and intensity, in the Hebrew language, not 000 is the false number, then, at the very first given to them in the English. They are represented as increasing by a multiplication like that of the fishes of the sea. And the succeeding events lished, involves that number, as the true one, any are natural and probable on the supposition of other number so opposite as Bishop Colenso's an extraordinary increase, but unnatural and improbable on any other supposition. At a time after this great increase of the Hebrews, Bishop Colenso's computation makes them to be 153 in the possession of the land of Judea by the Israel | number! One hundred and fifty three the whole ites, on the ground of the appointment of God. If number of males in the Hebrew nation, after they Bishop Colenso's number is right (of 2000) and are said to have increased and multiplied exceedthat of Moses wrong, and nevertheless that of ingly, so that the whole land was filled with

the ingenuity of oppression from Pharaoh and 600,000, and to be governed, rated and taxed his officers to keep them down, set to build treasure cities, orders issued to put every male child among them to death, in order that they might not fill the land, the public declaration made by Pharaoh to his people that "the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we, taskmasters appointed over them, all appliance contrived to prevent their increase and perpetuate their bondage, all Egypt troubled on account of them, from Memphis to Thebes! All this in consequence of the presence and threatened multipli-

> Reasoning either backwards or forwards, Bis hop Colenso does not seem to be in the least degree aware of the incredible absurdities in which he has involved himself, accepting the history as a true history, up to the point when he takes Moses in hand, to convict him of falsehood. And he is forced, on his own theory, to accept the preceeding history as true, in order that he may prove Moses's account of the Exodus to be false He has to admit the existence of the sons of Jacob, and their history in Egypt, in order to fice them? Or shall all the fish of the sea be show the account of their coming out of Egypt

If their history is false, his own computation is groundless. If their history is true, the account of the history following is true, and the number are true, as given in the account of the Exodus of their descendants. If their history is true, and it was the divine will that they should multiply and be afflicted in Egypt, then the history in the book whole community; and a tax levied on the community and collected, according to these fabulous

Of Exodus is consistent with the admitted premises.

But the supposition of Bishop Colenso cannot, by numbers: the whole constituting a sacred assem-

SUBORDINATE PROOFS AND COINCIDENCES.

In addition to the intimate connections of the whole system of Judaism, in its first establishment, with the census of the people as embracing a nation so numerous that there were 600,000 able bodied men; in addition to the dependence of the whole system of miracles and laws upon this fact, and besides the record of the occasions on which the religious festivals and political statutes were appointed, we have undesigned coincidences, of very great power, corroborating the computation at the Exodus. The repeated numberings of the tribe of the Levites, for different purposes, on different occasions, and their division into different classes, according to their numbers, and for particular and permanent services, furnish an argument that cannot be disposed of. So indeed with the numberings of all the 12 tribes, and their footings up, in correspondence with the general census at the outset. There is no mistake, nor any possibility of it. The number, in the gross, is again and and again proved correct, by the numbers in detail, of the several tribes : and then by the special numbering of the Levites, not counted in the tribes for the common census. The Levites are numbered, on one occasion, to see how many there are in that tribe from the age of 30 to that of 50; and this, for the purpose of founding thereupon a permanent arrangement for the services of the priesthood. The table

The progeny of Kohath, from 30 to 50 years of age ;-2750.-Of Gershom, 2630.-Of Merari, 3200. In all, 8580 persons from 30 to 50 years

If there were any mistake or falsehood here, it would have to be compared with the other census, for another solemn and permanent purpose, of the Levites from a month old and upwards and that table stands thus :

The progeny of Kohath, from a month old and upwards, Gershom

These numberings are not only checks upon one another, but also upon the numberings of the and blasphemy! other tribes, and of the whole nation, preventing the possibility of forgery or deception, involving the comparison of the population by classes and

Again, take such notices by the sacred histor ian as that in Ex. 6: 26, and 7: 4, and 12: 17 and 51, also Nunbers 33:1; notices of the array of the Hebrews by their armies, their hosts, as of a great number. "These are that Aaron and Moses. to whom the Lord said, Bring out the children of. Israel from Egypt according to their armies ; battallions, hosts: the same word as when God is called the Lord of hosts, or armies.

Again, as to the idea of Multitude ble from every part of the history, and every transaction in it, take the occasion of the expedition against the Midianites. A thousand of every victory, the division of the spoils, and the offerings of the princes and captains of thousands.

Again, a most striking and wholly undesigned pincidence, as to the greatness of their numbers s the fact recorded in the early part of the book of Joshua, 4: 12, 13, where Reuben, Gad, and half the tribe of Manasseh are computed to have sent over, towards the conquest of the country, about 40,000 armed men. On the figurings of Colenso, they could not have sent four hun-

The sacred historian does not state whether the tribes of Reuben and Gad sent 40,000 each, which would be nearly the whole number of able bodied men, according to their census, or twenty thousand each, and about 40,000 in the gross. In either case, the comparison and correspondence with the numberings of the people and of the tribes, both at the Exodus from Egypt, and at the entrance on the promised land, are remarkable, and being undesigned, are so much the more conclusive, as to the truth. Reuben's camp, on leaving Egypt, and getting into military marching array in the wildeness, was 46,500 :- Gad's eamp, 45,600 .- At the entrance of the promised land, Reuben's was 43,730 ;-Gad's 40,500. Out of these they sent across the Jordan, to aid the other tribes, in the conquest of their possessions, about 40,000. If 40,000 together, one half their armed force, or one twelfth part of the whole armed force of the whole 12 tribes. If 40,000 each, nearly the whole of their armed force, or 80,000 together, or nearly one sixth part of the whole armed force of the nation. In either case, the correspondence with the account in Exodus, wholly undesigned, is of great weight.

Again, a coincidence perfectly undesigned, in cidential, and therefore of great power in the argument, is the fact related in the history in the book of Judges, the 20th chapter, about the year 1406 :- the date secured as being not later than that, by the circumstance noted, that Phinchas, the son of Eleazar the son of Aaron, stood before the Ark of the Covenant in those days : the fact as to the numbers of the children of Israel at that time, only about forty years after the entrance on the promised land, being so great, that there were 400,000 men that drew sword, on one occasion exclusive of the tribe of Benjamin. Four hun dred thousand men, grown in forty or fifty years,

ecording to Colenso, out of 1377! Again, take the 11th chapter of Numbers, the graphic picture there given of the murmurings of the people for want of flesh, and the perplexities of Moses. "Whence should I have flesh to give unto all this people? for they weep unto me, saying, give us flesh, that we may eat. I am not able to bear all this people alone, because it is too heavy for me." And God appointed seventy elders to aid him to bear the burden of the people; the germ of the institution of the Sanhedrim. And God ordered Moses to say to the people, to-morrow ye shall have flesh, enough for a whole month. "And Moses said, the people among whom I am are six hundred thousand footmen; and thou hast said. I will give them flesh, that they may eat a whole month. Shall the flocks and the herds be slain for them, to sufgathered together for them, to suffice them? And the Lord said unto Moses, Is the Lord's hand waxed short? Thou shalt see now whether my

word shall come to pass unto thee or not." Then followed the baptism of the seventy elders with the spirit of prophecy; and im mediately the supply of quails is recounted, and the gathering of them by the whole people. Again, the reference and appeal by Moses to he people, public, solemn, in regard to these very

alone. The Lord your God hath multiplied you, Bered, Tahath; or, in another line, Beriah, Rep the truth of his statements, as made at the comhad fallen in the wilderness, and as to the num-

hand -and with signs -- and with wonders." Deut.

This solemn declaration was to be made by those who had themselves been eye witnesses of all these transactions, and actors in the events. It was to be made before God, and a covenant renewed with him. But according to the numbering of Bishop Colenso, it was the solemn declaration to God of an absolute and known falsehood, in the presence of a whole community who knew it to be false, and yet themselves participated in it, and stood up to be parties in the same perjury

THE BISHOP'S ARITHMETICAL CALCULATIONS.

Let us now attend to the Bishop's arithmetic The children of Israel were to be brought out from Egypt in the 4th generation. This prediction must have referred to the generation of Moses and Aaron, as their leaders, and could not mean that all the people were to be in the same generation, for the reality proves that many of them were in the third, others in the fifth, sixth, seventh, or still later. But as Moses and Aaron were in the fourth, and it was while the fourth generation were fully on the stage, the prediction was literally fulfilled, in the bringing out of the was only four generations from Jacob, other decendants of other tribes than that of Levi may have been, and in fact were, five, six seven generations or more from Jacob at the same time of the Exodus. Some of the tribes multiplied by seven generations, while the tribe of Levi increased only by four, until after the Exodus. It is impossible therefore to restrict the number of generations from which the numbers of the Israelites are to he ascertained at the time of the Exodus to only

But Bishop Colenso makes this assumption; and along with a second assumption, equally unfound ed, it is essential to his calculation, being assumed as a known quantity, in his arithmetic.

1. Taking the fourth generation, at the Exodus to mean the fourth from Jacob through Levi, in the line of Kohath, Amram, Moses, and Eleazar, he then assumes the descent of every other son of Jacob as well as Levi, to have been in only four generations up to the same time. He restricts the whole possible increase of the Israelites, whether of the tribe of Levi, or any other tribe, to four generations. The multiplication is only by four ntervals, in the space of 215 years.

2. In the second place, he takes from the line of Levi also, the ratio of multiplication, and restricts the line of every other tribe to the same. He assumes an average of three sons only from the progeny of each father, down to the time of the Exodus, declaring this to be the fairest average number for all the fathers, in the lines of every tribe, because, in the line of Levi, 13 persons have between them only 39 sons, which gives an average of three sons each. He then applies this average to the whole number of the grand-sons of Jacob, from whom the increase is computed, 51 sons in all and arrives at the following de

"Supposing now the 51 males of the first gen eration (Kohath's) to have had each on the average three sons, and so on, we shall find the number of males in the second generation (Amram's) 153, in the third (Aaron's) 459, and in the fourth (Eleazar's) 1377,-instead of 600,000."

The assumption of Bishop Colenso, on which his whole difficulty is grounded, and his whole argument and calculation based, and without which the difficulty is imaginary and the figures are false, is this, namely; that the Exodus of the Israelites, in all their tribes, took place when there had been only four generations in their descent from Jacob. In each of the twelve tribes and lines of descent, the increase up to the Exodus is assumed to be merely to the fourth genera tion. The arithmetical computation of the number that went out, or rather of the highest number that there could possibly have been in existence is of only four generations. If, therefore, it can be shown that in any case there were more. in any one line, this is fatal to the argument

proving the conclusion false. Now the history shows a descent, up to the Exodus, of more than four generations in several ines, and moreover exhibits four generations is one and the same line contemporaneous, that is, the father, son, grandson and great grandson all living together. Here are two elements of multiplication not only ignored by Bishop Colenso, but falsified, if he were aware of them, in his at tempt to make out the charge of a falsification of umbers against the author of the Pentateuch.

THE FALSEHOOD OF THESE ASSUMPTIONS DEMON Two facts, in regard to another line, that of Joseph, will prove Colenso's assumptions false,

and his reasoning false.

Joseph saw Ephraim's children, of the third self, before he died ; the first, Ephraim and Manasseh's; the second the children of Ephraim and tateuch. Manasseh, his own grandchildren : the third the children of Ephraim's children, his own great it is to be noted, that in the numbers named, and grandchildren, and the fourth, the children of in all the statutes and policy set down in the Pen-Ephraim's grandchildren, his own great great tateuch, and forming the body of this divine rectime, saying, I am not able to bear you myself grandchildren. That is, Ephraim, Shuthelah, ord, Moses everywhere calls God to witness for

and behold, ye are this day as the stars of heaven hah, Telah. Four generations in the space of 80 mand of God, and by divine inspiration. A THUS for multitude." Then follows a reference to the years, beginning with the birth of the first from SAITH THE LORD, and not, thus dreameth a man appointment of judges and officers, captains over Joseph, at the age of 30, and bringing us down to is every where set forth in the authority. thousands, hundreds, fifties, and tens, on account the death of Joseph, 70 years after the beginning of And all along, through the whole successive

10: 22, compared with Numbers 14: 29, and 26: In this line, therefore, thus far, we find twenty they be studied and obeyed, as His word, and 64; appeals to the knowledge of the people as to years to a generation. During the 145 years re-promises the presence of His Spirit with them, to their original numbers in setting out from Egypt, maining there would, at the same rate, be 7 gen- bless their perusal, and to sanctify by them those as to the multitudes that by the decree of God erations more. Accordingly in the line of the ancestry of Joshua, we find Beriah, Rephah, Telah, to the theory of Bishop Colenso, to accompany bers that were gathered to hear the Word of the at the death of Joseph; and afterwards, in the and sanction with his Spirit, a collection of the Lord, and bear their own testimony to his deal- 145 years from that to the Exodus, Tahan, Laadan, most astounding falsehoods ever put into human ings, in these recounted events. "Us, who are all Ammihud, Elishama, Nun, Joshua, six general language, and a command from God to study such of us here alive this day. The Lord talked with tions; making for this latter division of the so falsehoods as divine truth! you. Your fathers fell in the wilderness. Ye journ, six generations of 25 years each, and for have seen all that the Lord did before your eyes- the other, four generations of 20 years each; or that Moses himself declared to the people the folthe signs and the great miracles. Thy fathers for the whole 215 years, 10 generations; and an lowing law, under which he would himself have

Again, a solemn festival was ordained to be of Manasseh, brought up in his own presence; speak, or that shall speak in the name of other observed, on their entering the promised land, and that is, Manasseh, Machir, Gilead, Hepher, and gods, even that prophet shall die," Deut. 10: 20. a presentation of the nation before God, with the his brethren; or Machir, Peresh and Sheresh, and Yet Bishop Colenso hesitates not to affirm that first fruits of the land, and these were among the their sons Ulam and Rakem, descendents of Maappointed ceremonies. "Thou shalt speak and chir by Maacha. In the line of Giload we find tence of a "Thus saith the Lord." What possible say before the Lord thy God, a Syrian ready to four generations to the Exodus from Machir, reliance could be placed on the testimony of such perish was my father, and he went down into namely, Gilead, Hepher, Zelophehad, and his a liar? Egypt, and sojourned there with a few, and be. daughters. We find also that Gilead had a sister, came there a nation, great, mighty and populous; Hammoleketh, who bore three sons, enumerated and the Egyptians evil entreated us and afflicted in his genealogy. The progeny of Asriel, the us, and laid upon us hard bondage, and when we other son of Manasseh, is not named, but may ele that follows. cried unto the Lord God of our fathers-the Lord | have been as multiplied as the progeny of Ephbrought us forth out of Egypt with a mighty raim by Shuthelah. In the line of Manassch then, the whole 215 years are occupied with six generations, of Manasseh, Machir, Gilead, Hepher, Zelophehad, and sixth, his daughters, that is, each generation is of 35 years.

The generations from Manasseh by Asriel are not traced, but may have been as many, up to the Exodus, as those of Ephraim down to Joshua. But this fact is incontrovertible that there were running along, in this interval, two coeval lines of generations, one occupying 215 years with six generations of 35 years each, the other occupying the same space, with 10 generations of 21 years and a half each ; these, in one and the same tribe, from the same ancestor. There is an equal probability that the same may have been the case in every one of the tribes.

CASE OF THE TRIBES OF DAN AND LEVE

Bishop Colenso presents his arithmetical calculations, with the greatest assumption of triumph, in the instances of the tribes of Dan and Levi.

1. Dan had only one son, and by his method of reasoning from assumptions, Bishop Colenso demonstrates that Dan could have had at the utthe Exodus. But they are stated by Moses to have been 64,400. Ergo, Colenso's demonstramaking 64,400 cut of only 27. 2 Taking the tribe of Levi and in the same

erage taken from Kohath's line, and proceeding in the tribe of Levi at the time of the Exodus to e only 44. But they are stated by Moses to ng detects Moses in a falsehood in regard to his then : own tribe to the extent of making that tribe consist of 22,000, when all the males in it numbered only 44 persons.

Now it is only necessary to suppose the same number of generations in the tribe of Dan as in that of Ephraim, and the false reasoning becomes transparent, and the difficulty vanishes, and the history is shown to be true.

And in regard to the tribe of Levi, it is only ecessary to suppose the same number of generaions in the line of Kohath's sons Izhar, Hebron, and Uzriel, and then also the difficulty vanishes, and the history is shown to be true.

Take the tribe of Dan on this supposition, and the whole array of Bishop Colenso's figures and impossibilities is exploded. Limiting Dan's generations to four, and the ratio of increase to three, Colenso demonstrates that from Dan's one son, there could have sprung only 27 warriors up to the time of the numbering at the Exodus; only 27 instead of 62,700, as in Numbers 2: 26, the 1st census, or 64,400, in Numbers 26: 43.

Now take 8 generations for the 215 years, and the average of increase only 5, and we have in the first generation 5, second 25, third 125, fourth 725, fifth 3,625, 6th, 18,126, 7th, 90,625 8th, 453,-125. So we have a large margin. There is no need of putting our average so high. Taking only 4 as the multiplier, we should have 66,906, or. taking only 7 generations, of thirty years each, we should have 90,000. Now it is quite as probable that the generations of Dan in the eingle line of his own son may have been of no more than 30 years each, as that the generations of Joseph in the line of Ephraim down to Joshua may have been of 25 years, or 21 and 1/4 years each, or the generations of Manasseh may have been 35 years

ons, Gershom, Kohath, Merari. Leaving out of view the line of Moses and Aaron by Kohath's first born, Amram, leaving out also the whole line of Gershom, and that of Merari, and taking up Kohath's three other sons, Izhar, Hebron, and Uzziel, for our starting point, in the second generation, and assuming six sons each, and five generations to the Exodus, or seven from Levi, and we have 18 in the 2d, 198 in the 4th, 648 in the 5th, 3,888 in the 6th, 23,328 in the 7th, at the But if it be said that six is too great a number,

since of Hebron only four are named, and the others less, then take Libni and Shimei the sons of Gershom, and Mushi, one of the sons of Merari, and start with these six Levites in the 2d generation, and allow four as the ratio of increase, and six generations, and we have 24 in the 1st, 96 in the 2d, 384 in the 3d, 1536 in the 4th, 6,144 in 5th, and 24,576 in the sixth, at the time of the Exodus. Or, taking two of the sons of Merari in the calculation, and so starting with seven in the 2d generation from Levi, and you have 28,672 at the time of the Exodus. Now we have just as much right to suppose seven generations for the other lines from Levi, excluding the line of Moses and Aaron confined to four, as we have in the case of

We are now prepared to enter upon the more comprehensive argument, having disposed of generation. That is, he saw four generations him- these details, and shown the fallacies and falsehoods of the numerical assaults against the Pen-

of the great multitude. Of the same nature are the sojourn in Egypt, and leaving 145 years reafter record of divine revelation, God himself rethe appeals in Deut. 1: 35-39, and 2: 14, 15, and maining of the 215 conceded as before the Exodus. fers to these books of Moses, and commands that

It was by inspiration and command from God went down into Egypt this a score and ten, and now the Lord thy God of the way the east he stars of heaven for multitude.

a verage for each generation of 21 years and a been sentenced to death for such imposture.

"The prophet which shall presume to speak a word of heaven for multitude."

2. Joseph also saw the children of Machir, son in my name, which I have not commanded him to in my name, which I have not commanded him to Moses committed this very imposture, under pre-

> We record, for future reference, and for the purpose of reviewing it in our columns, the arti-

From the N. Y. Observer, of January 22, 1863.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE. OPINION OF REV. ALBERT BARNES.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, is well known to the whole country and the world, as an extreme anti-slavery man; having gone so far as to avow the principle that "if the Bible defends slavery, it cannot be received as a Divine revelation." We make this statement in presenting the conclusions to which, in the maturity of his life, and in the midst of this war, he has now come, and which have been put forth by him in published by H. B. Ashmead, Philadelphia.

Mr. Barnes expresses his opinions with great modesty, but he says, "I have reached a period of life, when I have little to hope or to fear from my fellow men; and with a mournful allusion to recent attempts to stifle the voice of brave and good men, he says, "I believe that when freedom of speech shall be taken away, the last hope of the nation-the last remnant of liberty will be

It is impossible for us, in our limited space, to give a full outline of Mr. Barnes' views on the ubject he discusses: the conditions on which ace should be made. But we may say that he nsists on the immediate suppression of the rebel-

"The duty now, the immediate duty, the sole duty, is termost only 27 male descendants at the time of to suppress this rebellion, and to establish the authority of law: to maintain the Union. That, and that nly, is the purpose of the war. That, and that only, way computing from only three sons, on an av- any rendering of tardy justice long delayed; any by the same method of assumptions as certainties, closes demonstrates the whole number of males

a promised pleage, valuable as they might be in the prosecution of the war, would be aside from its design; would be a violation of the Constitution; would properly subject an Executive to impeachment

He demands (2) the restoration of the Union, have been 22,000. Therefore, Colenso's cypher- and (3) the suppression of the slave trade and

of the North and the South, and by every principle of just government, is the entire separation of the Gener-Government from Slavery. This, I regard, as the the great principle on which the Constitution, if ever nended, is to be amended, and on which, if ever, the berties of our country are to be preserved. Except ade, the principle should be made universal that the eral Government should have no relation to slave should in no wise protect it: should in no manne om it : should lend it no support : should, in all re cts, and at all times, stand wholly alonf from it. The th demands this in words, at least; the North hould wield it the nation-the world-humanityistice-national honor-religion-should insist on it

demanding that the South shall have a full representation of all her population, instead of being restricted, as now, to three-fifths. He says:

"In the meantime, the South has been suffering the ong-that, as now constituted, two-fifths of the pop others words, under the ratio of representation, there has been a loss to them of ten, fifteen, or twenty mem-

rs of Congress." The true principle of representation would be. doubtedly, that no human beings should be reprented as property; that the apportionment should be accordance to the entire population as reported by the census tables; that whatever may be the domes-tic relations of such persons, or whatever their condiion, as sick or well, old or young, ignorant or learned, nale or female, bond or free, white, copper-colored, black or semi-black, their existence as h -as a part of the nation -as having rights and inter ests as human beings to be protected—should be re-cognized in the government under which they live. the carrying out of this principle, it is, of course, not necessary that all should be eligible to office, no than all should vote; nor that children, or slaves, or Indians, should be admitted as law-makers of the land At the North, the people regulate this, in their own way; so let them do at the South. As at the North we do not choose that all persons shall be voters; and s we make distinctions - some of them arbritary and

epealed or modified; he would have Congress restrained from any legislation on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and thus by conceeding to the South all its claims, and removing the vexed question out of the sphere of political agitation, he would hope to preserve as well as make peace. He would, in the next place, remove slavery from the land, by a plan of gradual compensated Emancipation. He says the removal "cannot be secured by a mere exertion of power; by an act from any quarter declaring all the slaves as once free," and he adds:

"Besides, if this power were possessed by the Genal Government, and should be exercised by it, no pen could describe the evils which would foll held in slavery; a people unused to freedom; most of whom are unable to read; a people unaccustomed to provide for themselves; having none of that econo my which springs from the effort at self-support and the support of families; restrained now and habitual ly mainly by terror and authority, and not by con-science; and with all the remembered wrongs committed against them and their fathers. Such an act of immediate emancipation would, in all human pro-bability, deluge the land in blood, and wrap it in On the other hand, no tongue could describ the blessings which might flow from a wise system of gradual emancipation; where the end was distinctly tem of training preparatory to it should be at once entered on, fitting those millions for freedom. Such an act would stand forth to the world, as among the noblest of human achievements—greater than the de-liverance of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage; greater than the achievement of the Indepen-dence of our country—for the numbers are larger than in either of these cases, and the wisdom and the pow er needful would not be less than in either."

And Mr. Barnes condenses into one senten

paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

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o, any individual who will get up a club of not less than ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commission-7. Each new subscriber, including those above mentioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National Charters" postage prepaid.

left to the States as such, in all respects, absolutely

We note these views of Mr. Barnes, as the most remarkable index of the great Northern reaction now going on. Mr. Barnes is a representative man. He leads the advance school of abolitionists in the church. And his views lead us to ask if it is not possible to find some common ground between the extreme Northern and extreme Southern view of the slavery question, on which all good men North and South may unite and save this country from the ruin into which it is rapidly rushing. Union can be had only on the basis of mutual concession. If Mr. Barnes, a leading and distinguished anti-slavery man, is willing to concede almost everything, may we not believe that they then the statement of believe that there is in the country sufficient patriotism, Christian forbearance, and good sense to make even less concessions, on both sides, for the sake of bringing back the halcyon days of

PRO-SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

fraternal union and permanent peace?

American abolitionists have, all along, regarded the slaveholding class as an aristocracy, an oligarchy, analagous to those of Europe, only asserting higher claims, and wielding more despetc powers. In proof of this, they have cited the Slave Codes of the South, the history of the American Government, and the boasts of such slaveholding statesmen as the late Gov. McDuffie of South Carolina, who distinctly claimed for the slaveholders that they stood in the place of "an order of nobility" in this country, superseding the necessity of any other. Abolitionists have, therefore, maintained that American slavery must be destroyed, if our Republican institutions are to be preserved. The sympathy of the English aristocrats with their brethren in America, was to have been expected, as a matter of course.

The people of England are beginning to understand the subject, in the same light. The cause of freedom in both hemispheres will, doubtless, be the gainer, by the development that has been

From the London News of January 2. It does not properly belong to any one or two classes of the community to maintain the honor and character of the British nation, in the eyes of the world. But there is no class which may not aspire to do so, when others make default. duty the working classes of our great towns are now performing, in a particular direction, to the advantage of the entire country. To them has fallen, as it has fallen to no other class, the task of asserting, in respect of this American struggle, England's old attachment to the principles of freedom, and its undying hatred to oppression, in every form. So our governing classes have willed it, and so it is. It was for them to judge whether they could sincerely hold the ancient language of Englishmen and to take their part. They have accounted themselves unworthy to do so; but the work is not the less done.

Two years ago, when the hearts of men were but little tried, the charity which believeth all things would have said, unhesitatingly, that the heart of the country was as sound as ever on the wish to think, we are not permitted to believe so One by one, the reserves and disguises of decency have been thrown off. At first, sympathy with the slave oligarchy was like "the tawny lion "pawing to set free his hinder parts;" now the "shakes his brinded mane." The courage and fortitude with which the slaveholding caste has could never have dazzled men whose principles had not been undermined and sentiments corrupt ed, previously. The brutal mob may admire the pirate who "dies game." but we are not fascinat ed by material virtues displayed in defence into which we are plunged, to be essential to permanent peace, and demanded alike by the best interests the admirers of the South thought it politic to de clare their conviction that the triumph of their friends would prove the death of slavery. We for get whether it was two or three days afterwards that this declaration was formally withdrawn Since then, a vague and general repudiation of slavery, accompanied with unbounded eulogy of slaveholders and energetic vituperation of aboli tionists, has been held to satisfy the requirement as unnecessary or useless, and the latest profession which our betters deign to gasp out, as their New Year's gift to the world is, "We are not en-"thusiastic, just now, for the oppressed or the ne

Such being the conspicuous result to which the

leisurely and refined classes have worked their

sons of labor, to speak : and at Manchester they have made a good beginning. Perhaps no speec could be nore eloquent than the patience with which the Lancashire operatives have borne a calamity directly due to the American war, not withstanding the attempts that have been made to stir them up to demand action against the Government of the United States. But as a part of the nation they would be heard. The sympathizers with the slave oligarchy will not find much o please them, in what was said or what was applauded. For their talk was of the "sacred and malienable rights of every human being," and of 'the common brotherhood of mankind" big with the hopes of the many, but an offence and foolishness to the privileged few. The cause which our governing classes delight to honor in their literature, in their public appearances, and in society, the attempt to organize on the Ameri can continent a nation having slavery as its basis is one for which they express their strong deter tation. They do not share the unbounded admiration of their superiors, for the virtues peculiar to conquerors. And although they had been strong counselled not to meet and encourage the North in attempting to "subjugate" the they were not to be made the dupes of words. They saw the absurdity of pretending that a war to restore a union of self-governing and equal States was a war of subjugation. The subjugation which came home most vividly to their minds and aroused their indignation was something Why should the Lancashire laborers sym pathize with the laborers in the Southern States Why should they not, like the economists, argue that the slavery of Alabama is a part of the complex labor by which they live, and wish it to go on? Why not assume the languid indifference of the upper classes as to the result of the great struggle? Simply because they are men, whose hearts guard their understandings. Perhaps it is also because, possessing little more than our common humanity, they prize that above artificial distinctions of class or color. At all events, whatever others think is to be said for the slaveowner, in their eyes his offence is the greatest that man can commit against man, the sum and parent of all villanies. It does not matter under what fine names of old, associated with freedom republic or democracy, the slaveholding caste or ganizes itself, its character is fixed by the fact that it holds millions of men in bondage, denying to them education, the rights of family, and the rewards of labor. Let it be known at Richmond that whatever favor the Southern oligarchy have found in England, our working classes understand The "chivalry" have inflicted on honorable industry, by the position assigned to sult that will never be forgiven.

dwell in abstractions, but declared in a resolution their "profound sympathy with the efforts of the "Government of the United States to maintain the "Union in its integrity," and also adopted an address to President Lincoln. We printed this ad dress, yesterday, for the information of our readers, and we print it again to-day for the honor of Old England, and the instruction of all whom it may concern. Let the Scribes who have labored And Mr. Barnes condenses into one sentence his views, when he solemnly declares:

"A sixth principle, founded on such views as have now been presented, and claimed, it seems to me, with exact justice by the South, is that slavery as to its control, and as to all the laws regulating it, is to be

to distress himself about the wrongs of others, read it. And let all who have labored to glorify the Slave power, the most monstrous outgrowth of the modern world, read it, and see how vain have been their efforts to corrupt the minds of the working classes, and how wide a gulf is fixed between them and the great body of the

The Principia.

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"CONDITIONS OF PEACE,"

As proposed by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadel

phia, and the New York Observer. The article to which allusion is here made will be found on the first page of this paper. We propose to examine it, in our columns, but, in the first place, we have a word to say in respect to the very extraordinary strategy by which the name of Mr. BARNES is brought forward, by the Observer, as a distinguished leader of the abolit'onists, in order to give currency to sentiments at which the inmost soul of every true abolition ist instinctively revolts. The Observer is not wont to compliment abolitionists, by attributing abolitionism to popular writers, whose views it desires to commend, but, in this case, there was an end to be accomplished, which was doubtless thought sufficient to justify the means. The New York Observer introduc as "a leading and distinguished anti-slavery man"-" well known to the whole country and to the world as an extreme anti-slavery man," "He leads the advance school of abolitionists in the church," &c. &c.

It is upon this assumption that the N. Y. Observer is led to inquire whether a reconciliation cannot be effected between the North and the South, without the abolition of slavery. It says, "If Mr. BARNES, a leading and distinguished anti-slavery man, is ready to concede everything, may we not believe that there is in the country sufficient patriotism, christian for bearance and good sense, to make even less con cessions on both sides, for the sake of bringing back the halcyon days of fraternal union and per

That is-the "halcyon days" of the undisturb ed and unquestioned control of the whole nation, by the oligarchy of three hundred thou sand slaveholders, unrebuked for using their neighbors' service without wages, annulling marriage, withholding the scriptures, selling wives from their husbands, mothers from their children, kidnapping helpless infants into slavery, and thus carrying on an immense slave traffic between the States, from the income of which, the slave-breeders of the single State of Virginia, as was boasted by their leading jour nals, at one period, derived an income of twenty four millions of dollars, in eighteen months-" Haleyon days" in which no northern man supected of disapproving this traffic, could with safety sojourn in any portion of the Southern States. 'Haleyon days" in which a christian woman was imprisoned in Virginia, for attempting to teach colored children to read, "Halcyon days" in which the N. Y. Observer was a welcome teacher, and

acquired wealth. Such are the hopeful anticipations of the Observer. But will they be realized? Should it turn out, on enquiry, that the proposal to "concede almost anything" for the return of those "halcyon days" does not come from an "extreme" and "leading anti-slavery man," the Observer's anticipations of "peace, peace, where there is no peace," may chance to prove an illusion. The type of "christian forbearance" that delights in compromise with sin-the sort of "patriotism" that seeks a home for liberty under the sheltering wing of a grim despotism; the kind of "good sense" that expects to gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles, to unite light with darkness, and reconcile Christ with mammon, may not be altogether so plentiful, in this country, as the Observer so fondly imagines. Our first inquiry, then, is this-

well patronized, among the christians who thus

HAS REV. ALBERT BARNES BEEN A LEADING ABOLI-

The well earned reputation of Mr. BARNES, in his chosen field of christian literature, as an annotator on the New Testament, in its genera theological teachings, apart from the slavery question, we have no disposition to dispute. But we cannot suppose that the New York Observer will be forward to construe this commendation into a concession that abolitionists, or that those of them who highly value the Biblical and theo logical writings of Mr. Barnes, have ever regarded him a trustworthy exponent of the ethical applications of Bible theology to the practical questions growing out of American slavery. Not every astronomer and mathematician is a profi cient in the application of those sciences to practical navigation. Nor are we quite certain that Mr. BARNES will be gratified with the position assigned to him by the Observer, as a leader, "a representative man" among abolitionists. We have never known of his having identified himself with them, either by joining any of their anti-slavery societies, or by attending their meetings, or by signifying, in any way, his agree- property in man, or slavery, was rendered imment with their distinctive principles, or his ncurrence with their characteristic and unpopar measures. Nor have we ever heard of his having borne testimony against slavery, in his supposition of the slave system, without the for-

own, or in any other pulpit-nor of his having ntroduced the subject into a sermon, until we saw in the New York Observer, now before us, the extracts from his recent Thanksgiving ser-

As to his "leading the advance school of abolitionists in the church," we do not remember of his having taken an active part in any of the earnest discussions of the question, in the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, to which denomination he belongs. But we do remember of his having written a book. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863. for the apparent object of defending the course of that body in respect to the slavery question, a course that has been anything but satisfactory to those members of that church, who have been urging it to act against slavery. Not a few ministers of that denomination have met with the most determined opposition from their churches and from their ministerial brethren, on account of their persevering appeals on behalf of the slave, and some of them have been driven from their pulpits. Yet among the number of these, we have never heard mention of the name of ALBERT BARNES. By a church containing few if any abolitionists, he has always been regarded unexceptionable, we believe, so far as his preaching, or not preaching, on the subject of slavery has been concerned. Much do we mistake the facts, if one sermon, with the sentiments of Wesley, Edwards, or Hopkins, would not have driven Albert Barnes from his pulpit, in Philadelphia, at any time within thirty years past, and up to the present moment.

So far as we know, the public have been apprised of the position of Mr. Barnes, on the slavery question, only by the two books he has Of one of these, we have already spoken. The

other and earlier volume was more directly on the subject, and was indeed regarded as being designed to be, on the whole, against slavery. His convictions and sympathies were, apparently, against it, and some of his arguments were sound and conclusive. He commended the course of the Quakers respecting slavery, and said, There is no power out of the Church that could sustain slavery an hour, if it were not sustained in it." The N. Y. Observer quotes him-we presume correctly-as holding "that if the Bible de fends siavery, it cannot be received as a Divine revelation." We do not find those exact expressions, but there are some nearly equivalent to it, on page 381. Yet notwithstanding all this, the work abounds in so many concessions and inconsistencies, that abolitionists have never received it as an exponent of their own views though they have cited particular passages in it, as of weight, especially as coming from one no identified with them, but regarding them (as did Dr. Channing, whom he quotes) "fanatical" and erroneous. (p. 267.) Yet, with their accustomed liberality and love of free discussion, abolition ists have assisted, to some extent, in its circulation, as they had done, with the previous writings of Dr. Channing, by whom their views and measures were so freely criticized. But when Rev. JOHN G. FEE, of Kentucky, educated a slaveholder, but now an abolitionist, was asked ately affirm that such a diabolical state of society whether he thought Mr. Barnes work would do as this enactment would constitute, was sane good, at the South, he promptly answered " No. "The writings of Dr. Hodge of Princeton, who openly defends slavery by the Bible," said he would do less injury, here, among slaveholders. than the book of Mr. Barnes. The defense of Dr. Hodge is so extravagant, and so evidently comes from a partizan of slavery, that it will do but little harm. But Mr. Barnes undertakes to write against slavery, and is evidently opposed to it : yet makes so many concessions favor of it, that the slaveholder is impressed so his pro-slavery belief is confirmed."*

of Mr. Fee, as also to show how much of fairness or candor there is in the Observer's quoting from the sermon of Mr. Barnes, as the production of an extreme anti-slavery man," a leader among abolitionists, we may notice, that while Mr Barnes will not allow that the Bible justifies slavery, so neither will he allow that it condemns slavery as sinful-or that it is malum in se, (wrong in itself.) He says,

"The conduct of the apostles is absolutely ir-reconcilable with moral honesty, if they believed slavery to be a heinous sin, in the sight of God. They were either bad men, or they were not abolitionists, in the American sense of 'that word" p. 238.

Yet the Observer would have its readers be lieve that "Mr. Barnes leads the advance school of abolitionists in the church!" Again we quote,

"The only fair inference from their (the apos tles') conduct is that slavery, in all conceivable circumstances, is not to be regarded as a sin."

Mr. Barnes maintains that the phrase " believ ng masters," was applied to true christians, faithful and beloved," who were slave masters. (p. 264)-so that slaveholding existed in the apostolic churches, and, as Mr. Barnes elsewhere maintains, without church discipline, and without apostolic reproof ;-and modern "abolitionists have departed from the example of the apostles," in doing otherwise.

How the churches of different denominations are " to cease all connexion with slavery" as the Quakers have done, and as Mr. Barnes advises them to do-while they continue to receive and retain slaveholders, in their communion, without reproof, we are not informed.

Yet, in another part of his book, Mr. Barnes shows that christianity would bring slavery to an end, and draws this just inference-" If christi, anity would abolish slavery, it is sinful"-page 374-in flat contradiction to sentiments we have already quoted from the same volume.

That a commentator on the scriptures, so careful and accurate on other subjects, should have been so loose and contradictory, on the slavery question, has always been a puzzle to abolitionists. The best solution that occurs to us is, that or other topics, Mr. Barnes entered into the investigation, de novo, not relying on his predecess ors; but in this case, he followed in the old beaten ruts, only taking care not to run into the new fangled and extravagant notions on the subject, that had just been broached by his "Old School" rivals and theological opponents at Princeton, against whom, by the way, his argument seems to have been, especially, directed.

We have said thus much with a view, partly to disabuse such of our English readers as may see the Observer, of the misrepresentation that, on the slavery question, REV. ALBERT BARNES has ever been accounted a "representative man' among American abolitionists. For what pur poses the N. Y. Observer represents Mr. Barner as being a leading abolitionist, we shall endeavor to show, in a future number. *We quote from memory of a conversation with Mr

THE MOSAIC LEGISLATION FORBID-DING SLAVERY.

We have referred to the misinterpretations Bishop Colenso, in his teachings from Moses to the ignorant Zulus, on the subject of slavery. The moment the laws of God, in the Pentateuch, are carefully examined, we find, on this subject, a wonderful net-work of statutes rendering slavery impossible, and forbidding the eriginal crime of manstealing, on penalty of death. Manselling, or the making merchandise of man, was condemned under the same penalty, so that possible, under the Mosaic system.

There is an intrinsic, internal impossibility, which men do not seem to have consulted. The

and active to maintain it, is as absurd as that of locomotion by steam, without a steam boiler, cylinder, and furnace, to generate, confine, and apply the power. You could no more keep the slaves, at the South, in their bondage, or carry on the infamous traffic in slaves, transferring them, as property, from master to master, like so many bales of cotton, without the despotism of the government, both North and South, to keep them down, than you could propel your steamers across the the ocean, or your trains of cars from New York to Canada, on the Grand Trunk Rail Road, by the vapors of a dozen uncovered potash kettles of boiling water, at the Navy Yard. Your slaves would evaporate as quick as your steam, if you did not imprison, and compel them, under an iron bondage. Do you suppose that even the boy Joseph would have consented to be dragged down into Egypt, and sold there, if, instead of being one against twelve, he had been twelve against one? How can men take such leave of their senses, as to imagine the Patriarch Abraham straggling up and down the country, with a retinue of slaves, such as not even the wealthiest slaveholder of the South would dare travel with If they were servants on contract, by consent, then not slaves: if slaves on compulsion, he could not have retained them in subjection a single week, under such circumstances. There are volumes of commentaries from

which it may be plainly seen what blindness and insensibility have rested even on the Church, in regard to this subject, and what extravagancies yea, what madnesses of opinion, and complica tions of falsehood, have grown out of such stupidity and ignorance, what monstrosities even good men have gravely and calmly swallowed what doctrines, as bad as the vilest immoralities of the Hindoo or Heathen Mythology, have been accepted as parts of divine revelation.

As a remarkable instance, we may refer to the Rev. Dr. Pyle's Paraphrastic Commentary on the Scriptures, published at London, in several vol umes, in 1717. In the first Volume, in the Commentary on the 21st Chapter of Exodus, taking it for granted that the system of slavery was an mestic institution, committed of God to the fostering care of the government, and the magistrates, for its perpetuity by natural increase, the author thus explains the fourth verse, in regard to the Hebrew servant's family relations. "If a wife," says he, "were procured him by his master, or appointed him by the magistrates that sold him, only to breed slaves by, then, if he leaves his service, he shall leave the wife and children, as the master's proper goods and possessions! Could there be a manifestation of more profound insensibility, darkness, and consequent perversion of the moral sense than this? It is difficult to conceive how a Christian man

a minister of the Gospel, certainly not ignorant of the first and lowest laws and principles of justice, and of moral purity, could put such a monstrosity as this in writing, as part of a divine revelation, for the teaching of virtue, beneve ence, and piety. How any man could delibertioned of Heaven, was protected, authorized, commanded, by a holy God, passes our comprehension; how he could suppose that other men, with an enlightened moral sense, could receive such enactments of impurity and cruelty, as the dictates and records of divine inspiration, worthy of a solemn commentary, is equally amazing. But, with a theological literature, baptized in such opinions, the tenacity and despotism are not strange, with which the supposition of there with the idea that his argument is a failure, and has knotted itself upon the general mind, has beole, an axiom, a root of bitterness and error, a possession, indeed, by the father of lies, and the murderer from the beginning.

AN IMPULSIVE PIETY.

This is what is very much needed. But a distinction must be made between a piety that is practically energetic, from principle as well as feeling, principle and feeling combined, and a piety that manifests and is dependent upon merely fitful impulses. A fitful piety may be the result of disease, but cannot be the result of health. A fitful piety may at intervals exhibit great energy; but so may a man having St. Vitus' dance. A healthful and constant energy, for use, not for startling show, is what is needed.

Now by an impulsive piety, we mean a piety of warm and fervent impulses from the love of Christ, the love of souls, and every Christian grace, indeed, connected with the feelings, and passing from them into the life. By an impulsive piety we mean not what is generally called a fitful piety, but a piety of heavenly impulses, im-Our blessed Lord described an impulsive piety, when he said it was his meat and drink to do the will of his Father in heaven. And an impulsive tionary patriots. Hear it. piety is a piety of love and cheerfulness.

A truly impulsive piety is a piety that keeps hard at work, and as soon as one thing is done for Christ, goes swiftly to another. An impulsive piety is a revival piety, because it is always springing up. But it does not make a man conclude that nothing at all is being accomplished for Christ, because there is not what is termed an actual revival going on round about him; but it makes him keep up his impulsive efforts, by the constant indwelling of the Spirit, whether others are at work or not. And at the same time, a man and Charlestown, in Virginia: of true impulsive piety will not be always complaining, in a melancholy mood, nor, if he be an officer in a church, will he be always mourning over the deadness of the church in his remarks rather tends to discouragement and gloom, than to impulse and excitement. But he will cheerfully trust in God, and tell others to do the same and go forward. Mourning in secret is good, very good. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted. But complaining in a prayermeeting, while the manner and tone of it are very catching, and very dispiriting, does not ordinarily produce mourning and contrition before God in secret. When the souls of a whole church are turned to God in earnest, and come together from secret heart-felt contrition before God, then his promise is fulfilled. They shall come with weeping, and with supplications will I lead them. But at such a time, complaining is very much done with, and impulse sets in, with blessed ac-

Now what we very much want is steady in pulse, springing from the Spirit and the Word of God in the soul, and constantly carried out into action. The devout Fletcher once said that he had fallen into the error of expecting lightning, rather than a steady fire, by means of fuel. Now this is not the error of individual souls alone, longing for some extraordinary manifestation of divine grace, and almost demanding it as the sole condition and proof of experimental devotion to God; but it is too often the demand and expectation of our churches, even when in individual souls there is not this thirsting, longing and striving after God. The church sometimes makes a great outcry for lightning, when the fuel of a steady fire is not even applied, not brought in and kindled to burn for God. According to the proverb, there is great cry, but little wool. Fletcher said that he soon found out that the medium, by which the Spirit works, is the Word of Truth, and without that, we can have neither lightning nor a steady fire; and if the steady fire is allowed to go out, the lightning is but a mere imagination or delusion. And Christians are

the Word of God and prayer.

Now if we expect God to keep up the fire, we must keep up the fuel for that is a thing which he has appointed for us to do, and to keep the breath of prayer, turned upon it continually There is an inexhaustible supply of fuel in God's word, and it is not only fuel for the fire, but food for the life of grace in the soul. The great want in our churches is a steady, fervent, experimental

This is not only a want, but a deficiency. The minister alone cannot supply it, but each Christian must go to work for himself. Each Christian must come to God with strong crying and tears. | was suggested to M. Mercier by Mr. Seward, our That is a good impulsive piety. And none but American Secretary of State; whether with the God, by the powerful discipline and teaching of knowledge of the President, at the time, is not His Spirit and the Word, can bring the soul to definitely known. A letter of M. Mercier to the such an experimental understanding of divine French Minister of State, M. Thouvenel, which things as is needed to constitute power. There we publish in our news department, reveals the may be a superficial understanding; but the let- object of the visit. M. Mercier was to ascerting down of the soul into the depths is what God tain, and report to Mr. Seward, what terms of only can accomplish; and God himself sometimes | peace, if any, Jeff. Davis' Secretary had to prodoes it only through the instrumentality of years pose. It does not transpire, whether any definite of suffering and of conflict. Second-hand learn- offers were made. It is to be presumed that ing is very cheap and common; second-hand ex- there were none, or none short of a recognition that will be taught by the Spirit, will find it a very different thing. That kind of experience is neither cheap nor common. Like the Savior's of any opportunity to negociate, indirectly, with love itself, if the soul will long and labor after it, it is costly, free, and knows no end.

The Democratic pro-slavery victory in New York, was not, after all, quite as complete as it was represented to be. The Republican, or Union party, have a majority in the Legislature, and can, if united, defeat or checkmate the Seymour-Wood-Rynders faction, installed by the vote of Five Points, so much to the edification and ecouragement of the Rich-mond Dispatch and the New York Observer.

The Union party, as our readers know, has elected its Speaker of the Assembly, and its can date to the United States Senate. We regret that it had not made a better selection than Ex. established institution of the State, and, as a do- Gov. Morgan, who owes his political elevation solely to the favor of the "Liquor-dealers association," of whom he was the favorite, on the ground of his success in acquiring wealth, while in the rum trade. Fifty better men might have been selected for the Senatorship. If the Republicans (or Unionists) intend to hold their own, against the pro-slavery and rum Democracy, they must show a better claim to the support of the friends of freedom and sobriety than this. Daniel S. Dickinson, though a Democrat, would have been a better and a stronger man. We are watching to see what course the Legislature of New York will take on the slavery question. Already the pro-slavery World, Journal of Commerce, &c., are rejoicing over the election of Morgan. If the Republicans think they are gainers by such commendation, they are mistaken. Their best friends regard it with apprehension and sorrow.

Mrs. Lincoln .- The Herald is out in defence of Mrs. Lincoln, the lady of the President, against what it deems the alternate attacks of the Radical Republicans and the Radical Democrats-the former of whom it says, some time past, (particular the Tribune.) complained that Mrs. L. did not agree with their political opinions, which means, we suppose, that she was considered to be in favor of slavery, and that she sympathised with the South. But now, says the Herald, the tables are turned, and the radical Democrats, the World, the Express and the Journal of Commerce. are taking their turn, in abusing Mirs, Lincoln, being some sanction of slavery in the Scriptures, | because, they say, she favors the President's Proclamation for emancipating the slaves .- Whereas, come rooted and grounded as a common princi- the Herald insist that that "lady pretends to no gether different direction."-"To drag a lady into the mire of political controvercy" the Herald deems quite "unpardonable."-Just as though a lady should know nothing or care nothing, in a day like this, for the political issues of the day, upon which the nation's life is depending !- We differ, in toto, from the Herald. We think its commendation more disparaging to that lady than the complaints of either Republicans or Democrats. We are happy to believe that the views of Mrs. Lincoln have undergone an important change, within a few months and that the sentiments of a lady of her position and influence are of great importance to the country. He who thinks otherwise must have read ancient and modern history, if at all, to very little profit. Let those who pray for the President remember to pray, likewise, for his consort.

Without disguise. The World, in oppo sition to a passage in Wendell Phillips' Lecture. in which he expressed pleasure at the occupancy of Charlestown, Va., where John Brown was im pelling to a constant course of heavenly action. prisoned-comes out, in terms of direct condemnation of the whole operation, as contrary to Christianity, the Constitution, and the Revolu

> ORDER REIGNS IN CHARLESTOWN .- Marshal Pas ewitch pilloried himself, in history, by his fa ous dispatch to the Emperor of Russia, an ouncing that "order reigned in Warsaw." Wha the kind of order so enthroned was, and how i came to be enthroned, all the world knows. According to Mr. Wendell Phillips, the abolition ists, who now control the government, are bent on rivaling Prince Paskiewitch. In his revoluonary speech, at Plymouth Church, this new Mentor of the Telemachus at Washington, made the following allusion to a certain person of his own way of thinking, who now commands, as a brigadier-general, the towns of Harper's Ferry

"Hector Tyndale-the friend of the friends ohn Brown, who went there almost with his lif his right hand-commands, and his will is law His sword is the guarantee of peace, and of prop erty. By his order, the town is a desert, with the or prayers in the prayer-meetings, because that single exception of that wall which John Brown's presence has made immortal."

A sword which "guarantees peace and property" by depopulating a town, and destroying every house it contained, excepting the jail made immortal" by the presence of a fanatic ar rested for breaking all the laws of his country and outraging all the principles of the Constitu tion, may certainly be considered a symbol. Bu it is a symbol of all that Christianity condemns, and of all that the founders of American liberty consecrated their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to avert from their country. I this the "placid quiet" which the sword of Massachusetts, as the motto of the State informs us is unsheathed to seek?

If this is not taking sides with the rebels against the Federal Government, what is it? If it is not, what could be?

If the speech of Mr. PHILLIPS, in favor of the Government, be "revolutionary," what is the World's utterance against the Government for its subjugation of rebels? What is it but rebellion?

Sensitiveness of the Opposition. In congress, and out of it, there is being manifested great deal of sensitiveness and soreness, under the new position of things, since the first of January. On both sides of the House, (to use a Congressional phrase.) it is felt that opposition to the Proclamation of freedom, is opposition to the carrying on of the war, opposition to the Government, opposition to the suppression of the rebellion-in other words, aid and comfort to rebels. Congress understands it. The President understands it. The Generals in the army understand it. Republicans understand it. Democrats understand it. Editors understand it. Clergymen understand it. The people understand

On the pro-slavery side of the House, the feels becoming, more and more, uncomfortable, and hard to be borne. Everybody wants to be regarded patriotic and loyal. But-unfortunately sometimes looking sharp after the lightning, when | -everybody, or almost everybody, knows that

ces of established despotism, and law, arranged they should be at work by a steady fire, through emancipation is the indispensible pre-requisite of putting down the rebellion. Generals say it. Civilians say it. Republicans say it. Democrats say it. And it now requires an unconscionable | till he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth." ount of brass to contradict it, or to pretend to doubt it. Hence, the extreme soreness and sensitiveness manifested by all who do not heartily welcome the new policy.

> Advances to the Rebels by Mr. Seward .- Were they authorized by the President?

Our readers will remember the mysteriou visit of the French Minister, M. Mercier, to Richmond, last summer. It turns out that the visit perience is cheap and common also; and great of the Confederacy. No result seems to have nultitudes are satisfied with that. But a soul grown out it, or none of which the public have any information.

That Mr. Seward should have availed himself the rebel dignitaries, need excite no surprise.

It agrees well with his known sentiments, from the beginning, and his unwillingness to prosecute, vigorously the war .-- If he did it without orders from the President, he commit ted a grave offence against the Government. If the Government itself has been attempting to negociate with the rebels, the fact should be known. It is to be hoped that Congress will institute an inquiry, and bring out the facts.

"The Sectional Contest."-A Court in Missouri, a Slave State, decides that the President's Emancipation Proclamation is valid, and that a slave liberated under it cannot again be e-enslaved --- whereupon the New York World akes up the culdgels against the Missouri Court, and endeavors to prove that the freedman is still a slave !

A good comment this, upon the hue and crv bout the wicked "sectional contest." The truth s, the struggle is between the friends of freedom and the supporters of despotism, whether North or South. If there were the same freedom of speech and of the press, at the South, for the friends of freedom and of the Federal overnment, that there is at the North for the riends of slavery and the rebellion, it would oon be seen that loyalists and abolitionists (inclu. ling the colored people) are a great majority at he South.

Butler and Banks at New Orleans. The following is from Wendell Phillips' recent ecture in Brooklyn, as reported in the Tribune

"When he (Gen. Butler) said to a party avcholders, in the St. Charles Hotel: "Gentle en, you think there is a party in the North ng you a bridge to go back to Washington They cannot do it. I am a Democrat. e out of the most hunker wing of the Deme acy: I am still a Democrat, but I tell von here rivately, in the honesty of my heart, I tell you ast I will burn every house in Louisiana, I will ut every black man's hand on every white man's roat, before I pull down that banner, and carry back to Boston." That man understands th roblem. That is the reason he deserves a cheer low, Gov. Banks goes down to that city, and he ets it be understood, from the outset, that he isapproves of the whole regime of Gen. Butler nence is, Gen. Butler is instantly insulted in priate. The consequence is, Gen. Banks sends the ee-born granite hands, after the 1st day of Janu ry. to flog slaves on plantations. And when the e blacks think of my proclamation;" we said him: "How will you know, when your Gene gags them in the Department to we sent him?" It is well enough that the Gov mment should consider Gen. Banks a mistake hen one of your New York regiments has been etailed to guard a plantation, whose master ared the insubordination of the slaves, on th d day of January. He sent out one of your ow giments, to stand over the slaves holding on ar hands for the proclamation, and you guard them into silence. Now, sixty or ninety are to elapse, before this stupid faltering General to be replaced by Butler. Golden day nety precious days during which Republicanism eserts the capital. And they are to be wasted –a very disastrous mistake. But he goes back : d. as the Administration assures all comer goes back to put in the places of the 300,00 white soldiers which are to go out before the rst of May, 300,000 black men, from south of Mason and Dixon's line. [Cheering.] He car ries with him 100,000 muskets, and Gen. Hunte carries 50,000, and they are meant for black right nds. [Applause.] reat encouragement. It will take a long time long time for the slaves to be convinced of our cerity, and to understand us. He remembers when the twenty men fought their way, 40 miles rom a plantation to New-Orleans, and were sho own its streets. He remembers, at Vicksburg 3,000, who had dug the canal for us, begging Com. Williams to save them from the fate that waited, for having helped us, and how we sailed away. ["Shame, shame!"] It will take some months. Great bodies, like 2,000,000 of slaves, love slowly. But the best thing that can be done, is, that Butler, whose name is the procla-mation, should be sent back to that Depart-Melodies of Zion :- a new collection of

ymns and tunes, for Prayer, Conference, Revial, Union and Social meetings and family worship. By H. D. Pinney-Owego. H. D. Pinney Co. New York, Sheldon Blakeman & Co. In his Preface, the compiler gives the follow-

g, as his answer to the question-"What do hev want another Hymn Book for ?" Our reason is, that we have never seen a hym

book for prayer and conference meetings, that inswered our conceptions of what such a book should be-they seem too stiff and formal-too afraid of criticism. In our selections and arangement, we have endeavored to meet a want f the churches which, an experience of twenty hree years in one church, as its servant in lead ng the Songs of Zion, has taught us they need nd during which time we have been under necessity of making our own hymn book out of the various ones that have been published, by the use of "scissors and paste;" thus obtaining a book which has been of great benefit to the church of which we were a member, and by this neans we have been enabled to practically test he value and adaptation of most of the hymns

and tunes now presented to the public. The compilation, we think, accords with the above idea of the compiler. With exception of very few Hymns that may have been very naturally excluded from other books, through fear of literary "criticism," the selections are made in good taste. These few will continue to have admirers, until some Christian poet shall arise who is able to give expression to their living spirit in forms more chaste and attractive. G.

"For he is his Money." Exodus 21:21. -Our correspondent who asked for an exposition of this passage, may find it in the Discourse on the first page of our last Principia. We neglected, at the time, to refer to it.

Prayer for Revival.-The following ciroular, is from the Office of the American Tract Scciety, 28 Cornhill, Boston. To the Saints of the Living God, throughout this

distracted land THE ETERNAL GOD IS REALTED TO HAVE MERCY.

AND WAITING TO BE GRACIOUS. -"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there

may be meat in mine home; and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a ble that there shall not be room enough to receive it." THE SON OF GOD, WITH BLEEDING HANDS OUT-

"Awake! awake! put on thy strength, O Zion! Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel!"

Ho! "ye that make mention of the Lord, keep not

"ye that make mention of the Lord, keep not silence, and give Him no rest till he establish, and "When I say unto the wicked, thou shalt surely lie; and thou givest him not warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity;

but his blood will I require at thine hand."
"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee rown of life.

THE HOLY SPIRIT IS YEARNING TO SHED FORTH HE LATTER-DAY DISPENSATION.

"And the Spirit and the bride say, come. And let im that heareth say, come. And let him that is hirst, come. And whosoever will, let him take the The glorious tide of salvation rises. Churches and

nmunities are being overflowed, and sinners are ielding to its mighty influence.

The God of our salvation holds, over our whole land,

rich, an abundant, a Pentecostal blessing.

Awake! Arise! Walk abroad in the spirit of life, and do the actions of living men. Go forth, and take our stand, and march your rounds among the dead, of ur own flesh, and show and prove yourselves living uls, by calling on them, in the name of the Lord of fe, to live also. Behold! Eternity is at hand—and what a transient moment separates you from it!
"Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call ye

upon Him while He is near."

"And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together: for the mouth of the

CONTINGENT FUND.

PRINCIPIAS FOR THE ARMY. We have had several responses to the contin-

gent Fund, ordering the Principia to be sent to flicers and soldiers in the army, to poor minisers of the gospel, and especially to our colored Pastors, to agents who will labor to get subscribers and extend the circulation of the Principia &c. &c., all of which is cheering and as it should be, so far as it goes. But where there are dollars for the army there should be thousands of dollars contributed to extend the circulation of the paper among the soldiers. The spurious Peace" democracy pay for and send the World by the cart load, to vitiate and demoralize our rmy, and why should not the real friends of freedom, and the Government, send a counteracting influence, to save our soldiers and the na-

Give us the means, and we will scatter the Principias, where they will tell upon the public Whatever is to be done in this direction nust be done soon, or it will be forever too late. Those who have stolen the democratic name ith which to rule or ruin the Republic, should

be met with promptness and energy, for whether they rule or ruin, free speech and a free press will be at an end, except in the interest of slavery

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS. MONDAY, FEB. 2.

SENATE .- Officers not on duty .- Mr LANE, of Kansas, gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to stop the pay of military officers not in active duty, in certain cases, and providing for the repeal of the law limiting the number of major and brigadier generals. Bill introduced .- Mr. WILLEY asked, and

by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 497) for the relief of Sarah F. Ber ryman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions. Messages from the House ann

that the House had agreed to the Senate bill ma king appropriations to consular and diplomatic departments also, had passed the bill for collecting direct taxes in insurrectionary districts-but ad comes to replace it with another. The conse- had disagreed to the Senate bill making appro-The Legislative Appropriation Bill

was considered in Committee of the Whole: a mended, reported to the Senate, and passed. French intervention in Mexico.-

Mr.McDougall moved to take up his resolutions or

the subject. Other motions were made, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.-The Army Appropriation Bill was discussed. It contained an appropriation of \$50,000 for medicine, medical attendance

&c., for the negro refugees, called contrabands This item drew out some questioning, but was concurred in, by a vote of 77 to 35. Negro Soldiers.-The bill No. 675, to rai additional soldiers was taken up, discussed, a mended, and passed-as was stated in last week's Principia, per Telegraph. From the Globe, we

see that it was opposed by Mr. Cox, in a speech in which he declared, that, though the bill, if passed, would effect its object, the liberation of of the slaves, it would not add to the effective force of the army.

Mr. May of Maryland, was also opposed to the Now, I consider that a bill. He denied the capacity of the negro to be

"Sir we who recognize the amiable disposition of the domesticated African, his inert nature, his slovenly habits, his clumsiness, his want of vigilance, and his timidity, know that, of all hunbeings, he presents the least qualifications for a Go to your soldiers at Port Royal, New Orleans, or Hampton, and ask them what they think of this, and they will tell you that the effort to erect the domesticated African into a soldier is a preposterous exhibition of human pre umption and folly."

Immediately after this, Mr. May forgets "the miable disposition" of the African, and deprecates his ferocity, as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, we are informed that his sable najesty, the King of Dahomey, has raised up ound him, in the savage instincts of his race an army tremendously invincible, but cruel be yond all parallel in the records of history, savage civilized. Is it the King of Dahomey whose example is to be presented here, for our adoption n this enlightened, civilized, and Christian land? o gentlemen consider, when they refer to instances of the employment of the negro in the war of the Revolution, or by that great commandr at New Orleans, that there he was engaged in fighting, on the side of his virtues? And do they not see that the proposition here is an attempt to array him on the side of his vices, and make him emulate the ferocious displays of the King of Dahomey, or the horrors of San Domingo?

"The people of Maryland recoil with abhor ence from a proposition that may lead to such esults. They are startled by it. The civilized, enlightened, and Christianized world will con demn to unmitigated scorn, that legislation which would plant on our statue-books a measure so infamous and infernal. Do we not recollect the thrill of instinctive emotion with which we have listened, when children, to the rehearsal of that noble phillippic which Lord Chatham delivered against the proposition to employ savages in the war against our forefathers ? The impulses which responded to the noble eloquence of that great orator were but the strong and emphatic admonitions of natures, which should ever guard us against measures so revolting to humanity. I do ot hesitate to say that rather than these furies shall be let loose upon our countrymen "like Ate fresh from hell," the people of my State will plant themselves in a defiant position to those who, regardless of every obligation both human and divine, have summoned such demoniacal agencies to maintain their power. In the next sentence, Mr. May avows, openly,

his real objection to the measure. "But sir independently of these grounds of object

tion I have stated, I am also opposed to this measure because I am opposed to the war." [Here we have it! First, The Negroes so amiable, they won't fight-Second, they are so ferocious that they must not be permitted to fight. Third; there must be no fighting, at all.]

We quote further "The sin of slavery, if it be such, may be carried by a "higher law" to heaven; but here, upon this earth of ours, faith, the bond, the law, the Constitution—these are its justifications. Sir, our present national afflictions are the direct results of an intermeddling spirit at the North. Over and over again, have the slaveholding States argued, remonstrated, appealed in every way, by every effort, to restrain the aggressive spirit of the North from those invasions on its rights of domestic slavery; and though often passion has

defied and denounced its progress, reason has not failed to us its persuasive power. Compromise after compromise has been made, in the hope of averting or postponing the evil day of apprehend. Sir, the convulsions of these attempts were the disregarded warnings of our Again.

"Do not the feelings and motives that are signified in these measures now presented, and in the kindred transactions of Congress and the Executive, give every true lover of republican gove ment the right to say that what was a rebelliagainst law now stands justified before God and the nations of the earth, as a revolution again the most direful oppressions that have ever threatened mankind? Happily, however, sir, those whom the calamities of war have afflicted are to be spared the terrible venue now denounced against them, and the mena of the proclamation and of these measures are turned into an invincible sword of defense oyal Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Del. ware, these so proclaimed and praised for their devotion, are to be the victims; faithful and do nseless, the sword of the presidential Wrate ierces their vitals through the sides of deeding Constitution which they have so faid fully supported." Had these border states been included in the

Proclamation instead of being excepted, Mr. May could have said no more.] "I wish to declare in all candor, as I ought to

lo, my settled conviction that the people of the confederated States will never again consent prestore our political Union. I believe that the universal determination upon this point is time They will not again put their trust in the guarantees of a written Constitution with the people of the North. They have tried it fairly, and it has failed. Sir, they believe, and I believe, that there is established a fixed and unalterable apgonism between the sections where slavery and is not allowed, and that no future political lnion, as long as slavery exists, can ever be naintained between them upon any basis what

["So long as slavery exists!" Very true. And this shows the necessity of putting an end to its existance.]

Mr. May proceeded to argue the impossibility f subduing the rebel States, and advocated ser

Separation, recognition, dissolving finally ding States, now offers the healing bale ounded breast of the political abolitioni rnest struggles his devotion has made attes arnest struggles in intensity in the council and the field, and the to if battles who hath watched his glowing rewill vindicate the heroism of his efforts. Lethis onscience then be calmed.

Sir, the domestic law-the Constitution and s proper sanctions-has proved too weak for uman passion-or consci and the law of nations and its dread ar sword, must hereafter keep the peace of North American continent.

Another flight of Mr. May's eloquence was the ollowing. "The fatal policy that a blind fanaticism has d

ected here and from the White House, has so olied all that was wanting at the South. I know when I say that the despendency which lenounced the advent of the Mayflower, and char eterized it as next to the fall of Adam, the greatest evil that had afflicted man, was relieved wh he proclamation of ruin was made against ere, ight of property, of liberty, of security at the south. I do know that when conscription act vere arraying the opposition, not only of the le, but of State, and bringing despair to p armed men as volunteers from every spot round, and added ten to defend the firesi where conscription demanded five for the confederation. Have you considered, sir, the motives that are now engaged at the South in supporting this fearful contest, or the influence they must aturally exert over the minds of the Federa Does the executioner avert his face when the axe falls upon the sincere and conscien tious, though it may be erring life of a country man? Sir, the judge, the President, the Cabinet cold and impassive removed from the scene neither the soldier of the Cross or of republica liberty, of Christianity or civilization, will aid strike down home and wife and children. an American soldier, not one man, with a sou orrors demanded by these proclamations. M. d, recoiling from such infernal service, the emselves will stop this war belo raising their hands to help the merciless and in-evitable fate denouced against sleeping women and helpless children."

Mr. May gave notice that he would offer Reso utions, which he read, proposing terms of pacification 1. by an armistice : 2. by appointing Comnissioners to negociate ; 3. to assemble a Convenion of the several States to act upon the result of hase negociations . 4 in the event that the that ernment should fail to secure peace, the several tate Governments should take the matter in

Mr. STEVENS then spoke for an hour, and denanded the previous question. Mr. Casey's amendment was accented by M. TEVENS as a modification of his amendment.

Mr. HICKMAN's substitute was rejected. The bill as modified was read, as follows: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Res ress assembled. That the President be, and he ereby, authorized to enroll, arm, equip, and re eive into the land and naval service of the Uni ed States such number of volunteers of African escent as he may deem useful to suppress the present rebellion, for such term of service as le nay prescribe, not exceeding five years. The lunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of service in while nev may be enlisted, to receive the same ration lothing, and equipments as other volunteers and monthly pay not to exceed that of other your eers; to be officered by persons appointed and issioned by the President, and to be gove ed by the rules and articles of war and other rules and regulations as may be preser by the President : Provided, That nothing here ontained, or in the rules and articles shall be so construed as to authorize or any officer of African descent to be appoint rank, or to exercise military or naval over white officers, soldiers, or men in the mil shall any greater pay than ten dollars per i with the usual allowance of clothing and ratio be allowed or paid to privates or laborers of rican descent which are, or may be, in the m tary or naval service of the United States: I'm the States exempt by the President's proclamation of January 1, 1863, shall not be received in the armed service of the United States, nor shall

first obtained. In this form, the bill was passed, by the following vote.

there be recruiting offices opened in either of the

Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, without

States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia

consent of the Governor of said State having been

YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Alley, At nold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, William G. Brown, Bufiton, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Cl Colfax, Frederick A. Conklin, Roscoe Conkling Conway, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Samuel C. Fessel den, Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Frank Gooch, Gurley, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley Francis W. Kellogg, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy Low, McIndoe, McKean, McKnight, McPherson Marston, Mitchell, Justin S. Morrill, Noell, Olin, Thimothy G. Phelps, Pike, Pomeroy Porter, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollin Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabar ger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Train Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Walker, Wall Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, Albert S. White Wilson, Windom, and Worcester-83.

NAYS-Messrs. William Allen, William J. Allen, Ancona, Baily, Biddle, Jacob B. Blair. Clements, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittender Delaplaine, Granger, Grider, Hale, Hall, Hard ing, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Wil liam Kellogg, Kerrigan, Law, Lazear, Leary Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Nobla Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Price, Robinson, James S. Rollins, Shiel, Stiles, Benjamin F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Wads-worth, Webster, Whaley, Chilton A. White, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Wright, and Yeaman

TUESDAY FEB. 2 SENATE.-The P. O. Appropriation

Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported to the Senate, and passed. Assistant Register of the Treasury

The bill was considered, amended, and passed. French intervention in Mexico-Mr. McDougall moved to take up his resolu-

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Soldiers of African descent.—The bill was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Military affairs and the Militia. HOUSE.-The Bankrupt Bill was dis-

cussed, and laid on the table; and a motion to reconsider was tabled. National Corrency Bill called up, and

postponed for one week. Ship Canal-from the Mississippi to Lake

Michigan.—Bill considered and referred the Committee on Military affairs. Military Submarine Cable coast-wise, from Baltimore to New-Orleans.—Mr. OLIN from the Committee on Military affairs, reported a bill

to provide for a submarine cable, &c. A letter was read from Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, recommending the measure. Mr. Ward moved to lay the bill on the table, which the House refused, by a vote of 69 to 47.

Mr. OLIN demanded the previous question, on the passage of the bill, pending which the House

adjourned. WEDNESDAY, FEB, 4.

Bill-was read a third time and passed. French interference with Mexico. Mr. McDoloall's resolutions were called up, when, on motion of Mr. Sumner, they were laid on the

League Island -The Bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Militia Law .- The Bill No. 493 for the encouragement of re-enlistments and for enrolling and drafting the militia, came before the Senate in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Wilson said the Committee on Military

Affairs] reported an amendment, which was read. and discussed, with amendments to the amendment. Mr. RICHARDSON found occasion to launch out against the President's Proclamation, and opposed the bill on that ground, saying,

I assume, if you make a soldier of a negro you will confer upon him the right of citizenship nd the right to vote. No man need tell me, here or elsewhere, that he is willing to make a soldier of the negro, and not make a citizen of him. I will not discuss that subject further now. I am ly stating some of the reasons and the causes of excitement among our people. I have deemed it my duty to do so. I now deem it my duty to resist, with whatever power I have, the passage bill, and other bills to which I have refer I fear their passage will lead to consequen ses that all of us would greatly deplore. Mr. CARLILE followed in a similar strain.

Mr. NESMITH, in reference to the opinion of Attorney General Bates, said.

If the President accepts anything of that kind I think he accepts an absurdity. The Constitution provides who shall be citizens of the United States; and the courts have often decided who are citizens; and if the opinion of the Attorney leneral is to be set up, in contravention of the lecisions of the courts and the Constitution of the United States, to determine who are citizens we have come to a sorry pass, indeed. No vote on the bill was taken.

HOUSE.-Submarine Cable.-The bil was passed and a motion to reconsider was tabled-Revision of Statute Laws. The vote on the bill to provide for a conification of the laws, was taken, and the bill was rejected. Ship Canals.-The bill was reported back

from the Committee on Military Affairs, with amendments. It was discussed at some length, but without result. The Deficiency Bill was discussed i

Committee of the Whole, and amended. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Committee of the Senate, on points of disagree-

THURSDAY FER 5

SENATE .- Military Claims .- Mr. Car lile moved that the Committee on Military affairs be discharged from the futher consideration of the Senate bill, 431. The discussion resulted in referring the bill to a select Committee of five.

Militia Law .- The order of the day, an nounced was the bill S. No. 493 for encouraging re-enlistments and for enrolling and drafting th

Mr. CARLILE moved to strike out the following

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall, in pursuance of any law of the United States or requisition of the President, be drufted as a soldier, shall, when so drafted, be semed to be in the actual service of the United States, and shall be thereupon subject to the rules and articles of war, in the same manner as though he had been mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. COLLAMER argued against the motion, and adduced precedents for the government of drafted the East, it may be expected to encounter the

Mr. BAYARD spoke in favor of the motion t strike out, and took occasion to make an argument virtually in favor of the right of secession. He fortified himself by quoting the following from Sec. Seward to Minister Adams.

For these reasons he [the President] would not be disposed to reject a cardinal dogma of theirs, [the secoded States,] namely, that the Federal Government could not reduce the seced ing States to obedience by conquest, even although were disposed to question that proposition. But, in fact, the President willingly accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despotic government could subjugate thoroughly disaffected and in arrectionary members of the State. This federal republican system of ours is of all forms of government the very one which is most unfitted for such a labor."—Mr. Seward's Letter to Mr. Achons, April 10, 1861; President's Message and Thirty-Seventh Congress, second session. Part 1, page 64.

From this the Senator proceeded to declaim against the "despotism of the government," not only in the proposed control of drafted militia, before in actual service, but in its prosecution of the war against sovereign states. He closed by

"Therefore, sir, it is, that I do not believe in the prosecution of the war for the purpose of mainaining a Union founded on what our fathers in the Declaration of Independence declared to b the only just basis of government, the consent of the governed. I do not believe in the attempt to establish what is called Union by the sword by rendering one half of this country subject pronces of another half of the country."

dom deal in anything of that kind; but there were some of the remarks of the honorable Senator from Michigan which seemed to impute to me the idea that I belonged to a school which he denominate heretical. There are many State rights doctrines, so called, asserted by numbers of men, to which I might not accede; but I do believe in State rights. I believe the great principle of this Government is what I have stated, the consent of the governed. I believe that the General Government must be kept within its orbit for the purpose of the harmonious action of the system, just as well as the State governments, and that nothing but confusion and ruin can ensue. if it departs from the line of its action within hat orbit, any more than you could expect, if the sun should fall from the heavens, that the universe would not be thrown into confusion.

to the Southern doctrine of State rights. The Federal Constitution was formed, to get rid of perpetrated for the purpose of temporarily susthe old articles of Confederation which had been found insufficent.

"The old union was imperfect. It did not an with end union was imperied. It did not all swer the ends of the American system of government and society. Therefore it was done away with by our ancestors of that generation; and a with the system of the state o system of government was formed, among other purposes, for the expressed one of establishing "a more perfect union" among the States. Sir, with the principle of State rights, as understood by the Calhoun school of politics, there is no union at all."

This was excellent. But Mr. Davis seemed unaware of one thing of which nobody in the Senate will be likely to tell him, namely that in Senate will be likely to tell him, namely that in exploding the Calhoun doctrine of absolute state sovereingty, and conceding, as he did, the exis-

The Charleston blockade. The facts information concerning the attack of the rebels on our blockading fleet off Charleston. The captured by a vessel of our fleet, and is now a Union prize. A statement of her capture was quantity of arms and ammunition, and is probably worth a million. Two or three of her crew escaped in small boats and reached Charleston. tacked the Mercedita, which they succeeded in New Ironsides arrived the day following the con-

The attack on Fort McAllister.-In ormation received by the Princess Royal conirms the statement that the Montauk was not disabled in her attack on Fort McAllister. "She received seventeen shots on her side and twelve on her turret without receiving any injury whatever, although engaged for five hours. She re-

Maj-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in chief U. S.

eight pieces of artillery.

We had 800 men in the fort, under Col. A. C Warden. The Rebels charged the fortification several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry with great loss, the enemy as usua before and after the fight, demanding a surren ler, and offering to spare life if accepted, &c. Col. Harding replied that "he was ready for a The enemy's loss in killed was over 100 and in prisoners 300. The forces under Col. Lowe, from Fort Henry, are pursuing

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General, Ran the rebel blockade at Vicksburg-The ram Queen of the West ran the rebel block ade at Vicksburg, on Monday of last week. One hundred heavy siege guns opened upon her She returned fire disabling a rebel steamer. She was under fire three quarters of an hour, but escaped uninjured, and steamed down the river.

gram to the Richmond Enquirer admits. Tennessee.-Despatches from Chattanoog: Tenn., state that the enemy advanced twelve es from Murfreesboro on the 30th ult. with one brigade and six pieces of artillery, on a fo our cavalry, shelling us back a short distance We concealed ourselves in the woods near Fo restville, and Anderson's brigade, which fortu nately arrived, repulsed them with a loss of three undred killed and wounded. Our loss is small.

dorgan, who went in pursuit of the rebels For-est and Wheeler, captured thirty of the enemy cluding two officers of Colonel Forrest's staff.

TUESDAY FEB. 10.

Official reports of the attack on our blockling fleet off Charleston, have been received. They substantially confirm our account of the affair in Monday's news, The officers of the Mercedita were obliged to surrender to the enemy, and were released on parole. Our loss was 24 killed, and about the same number wounded.

Gen. Foster's Expedition .- Charleston o be attacked .-- Gen. Foster's expedition arrived at Port Royal on the 31st. Preparations are being made for (it is supposed) an attack on Charleston. Richmond papers of the 5th state that the people of Charleston were anticipating an attack, and were leaving, in large numbers. There are rumors to the effect that the conflict has begun, but nothing reliable yet reaches us.

MONDAY, FEB, 9, By Telegraph .-- We learn that the Ship Allister .- The correspondent of the Times give anal bill was defeated by a vote of 61 to 71.

> guns, and showed excellent gunnery, but was unable to breach the work in consequence of the immense thickness of the embankment—nearly 30 fire until signalized by Capt. Worden to cease. The Seneca and mortar-schooner each received one shot from the battery, but neither vessels nor

New-Orleans' dates are to the 2nd. Preparations for an attack on Port Hudson are said to be "progressing." Since the return Gen. Weitzel to Thibodeauxville, the rebels have reoccupied the Bayou Teche, and are constructing rifle pits on its shores. Nothing further had been received from Galveston.

Under date of January 29, Gen. Banks issued an Order (No. 12) promulgating the President's Proclamation of the first of January, and giving directions in respect to it, as follows:

TION.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }

NEW ORLEANS, January 23, 1862. General Orders No. 12. Vicksburg.—Gen. Grant is obliged to dig a new canal, the one previously constructed having been planned on unsound engineering principles. The work is progressing finely. Negroes are to be employed on it. The rebels were in large force in the vicinity.

The Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1, 1863, is published in General Orders, for the information and government of the officers and soldiers of this command, and all persons acting under their authority. It designates portious of the State of Louisians, which are not to be affected by its provisions. The laws of the United States, however, forbid officers of the army and pays to return alayes to officers of the army and navy to return slaves to their owners, or to decide upon the claim of any person to the service or labor of another; and the inevitable conditions of a state of war unavoid-ably deprive all classes of citizens of much of that absolute freedom of action and control of prop-

groes are not exempt from this law. Those who leave their employers will be compelled to sup-port themselves and families, by labor upon the public works. Under no circumstances, what-ever, can they be maintained in idleness, or allowed to wander through the parishes and cities of of the State, without employment. Vagrancy and crime will be suppressed by an enforced and contake me at the earliest possible moment on

stant occupation and employment.
Upon every consideration, labor is entitled to ne equitable proportion of the crops it produccs. To secure the objects both of capital and la bor, the sequestration commission is hereby au-thorized and directed, upon conference with planters and other parties, to propose and establish a yearly system of negro labor, which shall provide for the food, clothing, proper treatment, and just compensation for the negroes, at fixed rates, or an Tribune for Saturday, of which it occupies nearly equitable proportion of the yearly crop, as may be deemed advisable. It should be just, but not exhorbitant or onerous. When accepted by the planter or other parties, all the conditions of continuous and faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline, and perfect subordina tion, shall be enforced on the part of the negroes by the officers of the government. To secure their payment, the wages of labor will constitute a

en upon its products. This may not be the best, but it is now the only practicable system. Wise men will do what they can when they cannot do what they would. It is the law of success. In three years from the restoration of peace under this voluntary system of labor, the State of Louisiana will produce threefold the product of its most prosperous year n the past.

The quartermaster's department is charged with the duty of harvesting corn on deserted fields and cultivating abandoned estates. Unemployed negroes will be engaged in this service under the control of suitable agents or planters, with a just ompensation in food, clothing, and money, consistent with the terms agreed upon by the comnission, and under such regulations as will tend to keep families together, to impart self-supporting habits to the negroes, and protect the best interests of the people and the government.

By command of Major-General Banks.
Richard B. Irwin, Lieut, Col., Ass't Adj't Gen'l. REMARKS.—The above order of Gen. Banks. No. 12, will surprise most of our readers. In the first place, it comes nearly a month after the Proclamation. It must be remembered, however, that the President himself has not issued it as an army order, until within a few days. Until the receipt of it, in that form, it would be likely to be ignored by the Generals, just as the law of Congress forbidding slave catching, and the confiscation and Emancipation acts, were ignored until the President's Proclamation of Sept. 22, and for the same reason. The President, we think, must bear a share of the blame, in this matter.

In the second place, Gen. Banks says "Offiers and soldiers will not encourage slaves leave their employers, but they cannot compel or authorize their return by force.' This seems to apply, equally, to the slaves

emancipated by the Proclamation, and to those not emancipated. But the President's Proclama-"And by virtue of the power and for the pur

pose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of States are and henceforward shall be FREE, and that the Executive Govern ment of the United States, INCLUDING THE MILI-ARY AND NAVAL AUTHORITIES thereof, will RE-COUNTRY and MAINTAIN the freedom of said per-This makes it the duty of Gen, Banks to "en-

ourage the slaves to leave their" rebel "em-In the third place, Gen. Banks treats the freed

men, under the Proclamation as still slaves, with "doing considerable damage," as a rebel tele- no right of self direction, and undertakes to make arrangements with their masters for their labor, the pro-slavery World chuckles over it, and says it will "practically nullify the proclamation, from which so much was expected."

Will the President sanction this nullification?

The first South Carolina Volunteers, nder Col. T. W. Higginson, have recently performed various brilliant explosits in Georgia and Florida, capturing rail-road iron, live stock, and farming utensils. We regret that we have not room for the lengthy but interesting official report of Col. Higginson. Suffice it to say that they were successful in every encounter in which they were engaged, and did themselves great honor.

stances of said visit:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: In the last conversaon which I had with him (Mr. Seward) under

by chance, that I regretted much not being able to assure myself of the condition of thing t Richmond. Mr. Seward replied to me, at once that I could very easily go thither, that all I had to do was to send for one of our ships, that it night carry me to Norfolk, and that he was entirely willing to give me a pass for this visit. Having had no intention of calling out this resonse, and not having forseen it, I said to him that I would reflect, and soon bring him my an-

other hand, beside the advantage of furnishing me the opportunity to collect precious informa-tion, it could have that of preparing the way for ecourse to good offices, as a means of facilitating plish it, but I judged it indispensable not to leave my colleague, the Minister of England, in ignorance of my departure, and I took pains to announce it to him—declaring to him that, in in-forming Mr. Seward of my determination, I should eague. I then repaired to Mr. Seward, and told him that the Emperor, being always disposed to lend his good offices to the Federal Government, I believed that I was faithful to his sentiments in deciding, the Secretary of State, seeing no inconvenience in the proceeding, to depart for Richmond. It was natural, moreover, that I should have the desire, under the present circumstances, to put myself in communication with our Consuls, in order to judge for myself of the situation, while using the recognized right of Foreign Ministers residing in the United States to visit all points in the territory of the Union. As to the language that I should hold, it was easy to divine it. As the war involved considerable injury to our interests, I should go in orler to assure myself of the chances that might exist, that its end would soon be reached. If, while on this subject, overtures were made to me, relative to the recognition of the Confederacy of the South, I should answer that it ought to be understood that in my position I could only speak of the reestablishment of the Union—that our general interest had always made us look upon separation with regret, and that our interests at the moment ought to make us wish before everything else, the end of the war which interrupted our commerce. That in the disposition in which the population of the North seemed to be, re-

tance of a National Government, he had prostrated the whole theory that denies to that National Government the right of protecting all its subjects, of all colors and conditions.

But Mr. Davis proceeded, next, to denounce the novel doctrine of a "military necessity" to over-ride the Constitution. He deplored the policy of the Government, and said that ninety
the Union brig of war Morning Light, and a schooner. Commodore Bell has issued a counter proclamation to that of Gen. Magruder, in which he destarts a count or proclamation to that of Gen. Magruder, in which he destarts always to leave their employers, but they cannot compel or authorize their return by force.

Naval.—The iron-clads Keokuk, Catskill, Nautucket, and Langamon have been ordered to policy of the Government, and said that ninetysentiment of vengeance, and that for himself, he should with pleasure find himself again in the Senate in the presence of all those whom the South thought it fit to send thither.

After this conversation, I wrote a word by elegraph to the commander of the Gassendi take me at the earliest possible moment on board his ship at Alexandria or Annapolis, and I begged Mr Seward to take the trouble to ex pedite the delivery of the dispatch.

Frederick Douglas lectured at Cooper In Tribune for Saturday, of which it occupies nearly four and a half columns. He says the colored people will fight for their country and their libererties, whenever the Government will give them a fair chance, and treat them like men-as soldiers, and not as "niggers." He has great faith in the success of the Proclamation, and of the cause of loyalty, freedom, and union.

The colored soldiers at Port Royal —The Boston Journal publishes a letter from Colonel T. W. Higginson, commanding the First South Carolina (native) regiment of volunteers, which affords interesting testimony to the merits of negroes, as soldiers. He says that in three weeks, three hundred and fifty additions have been nade to his command; that the men are docile and amenable to discipline, and free, withal, from camp vices; that there has never been an arrest for drunkenness in the regiment, though liquor can be had without difficulty; that in all their duties, the men are faithful and earnest, especially as sentinels, where they display a vigil exhibited by whites; that in respect to drill, they take a fair rank with other regiments in the department, and that, in they eyes of all, these facts are recognized and admitted. Mr. Higginson closes

"It will be a grave error, if it is expected to use these troops for garrison duty only. As I have said, they make good sentinels, but their place is with the advance. In their simple, affect fidelity and in the fiery energy that lies behind it, see, for the first time, what the Chasseurs d' Afrique must be; and I predict that they will show in action (as indeed they have already shown) a dash and fire in which our army has been confessedly too deficient. And, from their thorough knowledge of the country, its ways and resources its food, water, fuel, game, and of the habits of the enemy also, they will be the natural leaders in every bold expedition. To use them for garrison duty only would be like reserving cavalry to defend a fortress, or making a reconnoisance with

heavy artillery.
"It may not be improper to add that the original prejudice against this regiment must be greatly wearing away—at least I have been brought but little in contact with it. I have been treated with uniform courtesy by the officers of other regiments, and it is very rarely that my men com-plain of any annoyance from white soldiers, when they visit Beaufort, though their path lies beside the camps, both in going and returning. I fancy, therefore, that the enterprise must be more favor bly regarded.

A negro regiment from Michigan Senator Chandler has written a letter home, an-nouncing the fact that Michigan will have the honor of sending a negro regiment to the war.-

George Francis Train was arrested on Saturday, in St. Louis, by the Provost-Marshal, and given the choice of leaving the State, or going jail. He chose the former alternative. - Trib Hon. Eli Thayer addressed a large audi-

ence at Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, in support of his plan for colonization of Florida. scheme met with decided favor at the hands of the majority present .- Times.

A meeting of the U.S. Christian Commission was held on Sunday evening at work by compulsion as heretofore. No wonder its object the improvement of the physical, mental and moral condition of the soldiers, Gen Winfield Scott presided, and made the opening speech. Statements of the objects and plans of the association were made by its Vice President, Wm. E. Dodge, after which addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Col. McKean, of the 77th N. Y. Vols., Rev. Mr. Gause, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, and Rev. J. F. Duryea. The Academy was crowded with an intelligent and appreciative

FOREIGN.

Europe. Arrival of the Hansa .- We have four days later intelligence from Europe. A conference on American affairs took place at Liverpool, Jan. 17th, when the following resolution was adopted:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the war now raging in the United States of America originated in the institution of slavery, and in the anagonism which that system inevitably presents to the institutions of freedom; that in the great national crisis now created by the announcement ent. Among other interesting revelations, the of its emancipation policy, the Federal Government is entitled to the generous sympathy of free Englishmen, and to the moral support which such sympathy always affords; that to insure this from the inhabitants of Liverpool it is now deemed advisable, by means of lectures and public discussions, to fully instruct the public mind on the true conditions of the American question, preliminary to a general aggregate meeting for the adoption of an address to President Lincoln.

The resolution was supported by Mr. John Cropper, Rev. C. M. Birrell, Charles Wilson, S. Robertson, and Mr. Patterson, and opposed by Mr. J. Spence, who betrayed strong secession sympathies. The resolution was carried by a large majority. The victory at Murfreesboro is admitted, in England, to be of great importance. It is thought that the Duke of Coberg, the brother of Prince Albert may accept the Throne of Greece. Said Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, is dead, and Ismael Pasha succeeds him. Horace Vernet, the well known French artist, is dead. He had reached an advanced age.

Later from Europe. Arrival of the Halifax. Rumors of French Mediation.—By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship Europa, we have advices from Europe three days later than were received by the Hansa. We learn by this arrival further important rumors regarding the intentions of the French Emperor touching the American question. The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that official instruc-Washington, suggesting that Commissioners be delegated by the North and the South, to meet on neutral ground, and to confer without hostilities being suspended. The Paris Pays publishes a somewhat similar report; also Le Nord. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian gives currency to a statement that the rebel Government has been doing a considerable business in England, through the medium of cotton warrants—these warrants being undertakings to deliver so much cotton at a fixed price, so many days after sight, at any Confederate port, after the recognition of the Confederacy. It is said also that the rebels have even addressed proposals to the British Government for some such provisionary transactions. From France we learn that it has been found necessary to order 6,000 additional reinforcements to Mexico. It is announced that the Duke of Coburg has accepted the Throne of Greece, on condition that the House of Bavaria renounces its rights. Other Continental news is not important. There had been a decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Breadstuffs were tending downward, and Provisions strong. Consols were quoted at 92½ for money.—Times.

in one of the Southern plantations:

"Yes, I know I must." "Where do you expect to go?"
"I think I shall go to the good land." "Why do you think you will go there?" "I cannot tell; but the nearer I come to leath, somehow Jesus and I get nearer togeth-

"Father, I will that those whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am."-Free

MANY a man, by throwing himself to the ground in despair, crushes the flowers of hope that were ready to spring up and gladden his

Advertisements.

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low. Groke Ofdyrk, Mayor of New York City.
Hon. Cor's Van Vorst, Mayor of Jersey City.
Maj. Gen. C. W. Sanddord, list Div. N. Y. S. M.
Brig. Gen. William Hall, lat Div. N. Y. S. M.
Rrig. Gen. William Hall, lat Div. N. Y. S. M.

ng, Geo. William Hall, 18t Div. N. Y. S. M.
rig. Geo. Charles Yates, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.
rig. Geo. Charles Yates, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.
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Alklem Curris Notes, Esq., New York.
Liliam Curris Notes, Esq., New York. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq. New. York.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq. New York.

CHARLES NETTLETON,

Notary and Commissioner for all the States. HENRY CAMP.

From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th. To Soldiers and their heirs.—The f Messes. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP in to-day's Tribune will necessarily attract the attention of all those ho have claims on the government for soldiers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably so —while their integrity and responsibility is vouch-ed for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be confidence and patronage.

From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17. PAY OF SOLDIERS' ARREARS.—Very many thousands of our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column of Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay, bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. N., G. & C.

From the Irish American of Oct. 4th. Messes. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, 111 Broadway devote their attention to the obtaining of the pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their relatives who may have such claims against the government. The low rate of fees which they charge is one of the noticeable feature of their card. having valid demands on the government have too frequently been mulct of the greater part of the pro-ceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which needed only presentation. So glaring had these impositions become, that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are pre cizely those fixed by Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Sept. 22d. THE PAY OF SOLDIERS, both bounty and pensions, has become so extensive and even complicated, that it is a welcome agency which secures it for these men promptly, and discharges the duty faithfully. Messrs. Nertleton, Gilbert & Camp, of New York, are entitled to unlimited confidence in their business From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862. Thousands of our soldiers and their families in evry part of the country are now seeking a reliable nel through which they can collect bounties, pensions, etc., from the government. All such ar ferred to Messrs, NETTLETON, GILBERT, & CAMP. 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entir From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct 2d

To Soldiers and their Heirs.—The advertisement of Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentler propose to prosecute and collect such claims, are certainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago Benevolent Society, while their integrity and re-sponsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public confidence and patronage From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] of

Sept. 25th, 1862. One of the first and best law firms, Messrs. Ner-TLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, recommended by the mos espectable business men of this city, make it their asiness to collect pensions, bounty and pay for soldiers, sailors and their heirs. Those who cesire to employ these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen would engage their services. As soon as their claims are collected, they will be paid without delay.

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German paper,] of September 23d, 1862.
BACK PAY OF DISCHARGED OR KILLED SOLDIERS.— Messis. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, who have as office in this city, offer their services for the collection. tion of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. Soldiers or their relatives are too often overcharged, so that it s well to know that acknowledged reliable men of iness take charge of such matters at a small ex

Castleton Seminary. CASTLETON, VT.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES THE 19TH OF FEB. TERMS, \$30 PER QUARTER FOR BOARD, UITION IN ENGLISH, ROOM-RENT AND WASHING. APPLICATIONS FOR CATALOGUE, PARTICULARS, OR ROOMS, CAN BE MADE TO HARRIET N. HASKELL. OR, R. M. WRIGHT, A. M.

JOSEPH MERRILL.

740 BROADWAY, Three doors below Astor Place, MANUFACTURER OF FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

WM. T. DAWLEY,

TO PLEASE THE WEARER.

Commission Merchant FOR THE SALE OF DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS,

42 Cortlandt St., up stairs, New-York. Sheetings; Shirtings; Ticks; Drills; Stripes; Denims Grain Bags; colored and white Carpet Warps; Paten and common Twine, in bundles and barrels; Batts: Wicks; Waddings; Yarn; Cotton Flannel; Burlaps; Wool Twine; Fluid, Coal Oil and Camphene Wicks,

SAM L. HARRIS, COUNSELOR AT LAW. COMMISSIONER FOR THE SEVERAL STATES, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 79 Cedar Street, F. D. RICHARDSON & CO.

Real Estate Brokers AND COMMISSION AGENTS, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau Street.

LAW BUILDINGS.

PILES.

PAGE'S "BALM FOR THE AFFLICTED"-A certain cure for the Piles, by external application Thousands are certifying to it, (see Circulars) For sale by R. BRINKERHOFF, 112 William St ATLANTIC DOCK. BROOKLYN, Feb 2, 1862.

Dr. Page. Dear Sir.—I have been a great sufferer for the last twenty years of a disease called the piles. I have tried many remedies and many prescriptions, and all have been a failure. I have purchased two bottles of your balm or Pile Oil and I am entirely HENRY ESLER. Many other communications received, too long New York November 21, 1862.

135 West 12th street. Dr. Page, Dear Sir twelve years ago my feet wer frozen so bad that when my stockings were taken off portions of the flesh came with them, since that time they have been tender and painful and unable to wear a tight shoe or boot. I have made a few applications of your "Balm for the afflicted" which has relieved me of the tenderness and pain, and I now can wear my usual size shoe or boot. I would not take twenty-five dollars for the bottle of medicine. You can publish this if you wish. Yours truly,

GEO. M. TRACY'S

IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE Perfect Fitting Shirt Manufactory, No. 95 William St., N. Y., directly opposite

FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER FROM MEASURE AND PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WARM UNDER GAR-MENTS, SUCH AS, SHAKER KNIT UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SMAKER FLANNEL DO. SCARLET FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

OR RHEUMATICS, HEAVY SILK UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. CANTON FLANNEL DO. ENGLISH MERENO UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

DO. LAMBS WOOL DO.

LOW PRICES.

FINE SHIRTS READY MADE, SUPERIOR SCARFS AND LINEN COLLARS, FOUR PLY
FINE KID GLOVES, M'CLELLAN SCARFS, FINE KID GLOVES, DO. BEAVER DO. SATIN AND SILK STOCKS. DO. CASSIMERE DO. SUSPENDERS. SILK GLOVES, PLUSH LINED HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS, CLOTH DO. DO. DO. CARDIGAN JACKETS, RINGWOOD GLOVES, GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, FLANNEL TRAVELLING LARGE ASSORTMENT.

SHIRTS, GEO. M. TRACY, Ag't. No. 95 William St.

STORMS & FERRIS, SALT DEALERS.

185 WASHINGTON STREET, Pure Saltpetre, Crude and Refined, for Packers' use

Commission Merchants, AND SOLE AGENTS FOR

PARSONS & JOHNSON.

EMERY'S NAVAL VARNISH. 101 and 103 Beekman Street, NEW-YORK J. L. JOHNSON.

Emery's Naval Varnish to the most thorough tests have decided its superiority over any other in use, and have adopted it in all the Government Yards, for Ships' bottoms, upper works, yards and iron work of every description. The U.S. Bureau of Construction, after subjecting

\$150 NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN ROSE-wood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass for \$150; do., with mouldings \$160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board \$175, \$185, and \$200: do, with pearl keys \$225, \$250, and \$500; new 6½ octave, \$135. The above Planos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second hand Planos at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, and \$100. New MELO-DEONS at extremely low prices. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to LET, at \$2 and upwards per month; rent allowed if purchased; month ly payments received for the same. Foreign sheet MUSIC at 2 cents per page. All kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance to try new music. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No 481 Broadway.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS & STEAM PRINTERS.

No. 45 Maiden Lane. We Supply Everything in our line- for Business. Professional, and Private use, execute all styles of Printing, Lithographic and Book-binding at the lowest rates, Blank books, Writing Papers and Stationery of every kind—Diaries for 1863, Photographic Atbums, Scrap Books, Portfolios, Expense Books, Wash Books, Gold Pens, Croton Inks, Chessmen, Note Paper, and Envelopes, also Mourning Paper, &c., &c.

1000 AGENTS WANTED. GREAT BARGAINS!! S. M. WARD & CO. 208 Broadway, N.Y.

VALUABLE JEWELRY Possessing unrivalled facilities for this method of sell ng, we feel confident we can give entire satisfaction to all who patronize us. We ask one trial to satisfy the most incredulous that what we say is true,

\$50,000 Worth of Lockets, Vest Chains, Bracelets, &c. and not to be paid for till you know what you ar receive.
Look at the following List of Articles to be Sold
for the Dollar Each.

2,500 Vest and Neck Chains...... 3,000 Gold Band Bracelets,..... O Lava and Flor ollar Each. Certificates of all the various articl

tating what each one can have, will be placed in nvelopes and sealed. These envelopes will be sent mail, as ordered, without regard to choice by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On receipt of the Certificate, you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will

sent for \$1, eleven for \$2, thirty for \$5, sixty-five for \$10 and one hundred for \$15. Add S. M. WARD & CO.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER 208 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.

B. F. HAYWARD,

The Principia

Is a Weekly Newspaper, published at 104 William street New-York, for the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION. This Association is composed of gentlemen of wealth and influence, in the principal states of the Juion, and is organized according to law.

The paper is owned by the Association and under

he entire control of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, viz. JOSEPH W. ALDEN, REV. WM. GOODELL, REV. GRO. B. CHEEVER. D.D. It is edited by REV. WILLIAM GOODELL and REV. GEO. CHEEVER, D. D. and published by JOSEPH W.ALDEN

for the corporation.

Its columns will be enriched by able correspondents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be guided by the way-marks in the following: PROSPECTUS. Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, cound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, aste, the rum traffic, and kindred crimes-the application of bristian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangeents, and aims of life ;-to the individual, the family the

hurch, the State, the Nation-to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and endering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the tible : our standard, the Divine law ; our expediency, obedionce; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Invine promises; ur panoply, the whole armor of God. Any Post Master who will obtain two dollars for a ew subscriber, may retain fifty-cents of the sam

or his commission.

Any present subscriber who will act as agent for the Principia, and canvass his or her city or town thoroughly, may retain one dollar for commissions, or each and every new subscriber paying tu lollars in advance.
Postage — The postage on the Principia is twenty-stx ents, per annum, out of the State -and thirteen

All papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for a discontinuance is received; and whether taken by the subscriber or not from the place where they are ordered to be sent, he will be held account able for payment until he orders a discontinuance, AND PAYS UP ALL THAT IS DUE.

LIABILITIES OF THOSE WHO TAKE PERIODICALS -The law declares that any person to whom a Newspaper is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office or person with whom the paper is left, but to notify the Publisher that he does not wish for it. If papers are sent to a post-office, store, tavern, or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the post master, express-agent, store, or tavern-keeper, is responsible

for the payment, until he returns the paper, or give notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office. Post Masters and others wishing to stop a paper, or change its direction, SHOULD BE PARTICULAR TO GIVE THE NAME OF THE POST-OFFICE TO WHICH IT HAS PRE-

TOUSLY BEEN SENT; otherwise it cannot be attended Monies in payment for the paper, may be sent mail at our risk if addressed to the Publisher.

J. W. Alden,
Box 4381, New-York.

The blockade of Charleston. The rebels ssert that it is broken. The story contradicted.

"This is somewhat of a digression, I admit. I sel-

Mr. Davis of Kentucky followed, in opposition

policy of the Government, and said that ninetyopposed to it.

"Its policy, spoken through proclamations, which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Trumbull] said in very distinct terms, yesterday, all men must subscribe to, in the Army if they hope to retain office, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the people of my State are as much opposed to as ever men were opposed to any system of policy.
Sir, if the officer who opposes the proclamation

is not a fit and proper person to lead the Army, the soldiers who have the same opinions and sen-timent are disqualified to fight its battles. If the principle of the gentleman is applied to officers and soldiers, and could be executed to-morrow, more than half of your men, including officers and soldiers, would march from your camps and leave you then to make the contest, black Republicans alone, with the secessionists of the South Sir, my people are opposed to any such principle of conducting the war as that. They are for per forming their duty to their country and their Gov ernment. Their is not a man of the fifty thousand SENATE - Legislative &c., Appopriamen, and more, who have gone into the field from the State of Kentucky but what desires and intends to fight for the triumph of the Union arms and of the Government of the United States, for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is They believe, too, if that triumph could achieved to-morrow by our arms being victorious in every battle-field, the next day abolition ism would fall to be no more, and the authority of the Constitution of the United States would b resumed everywhere. We believe that secession ism is a stronger enemy than black Republican sm ; and, therefore, if we had the power to strike

> would strike down secessionism first, and then would turn upon abolitionism and I would annihi ate it from the face of the earth. After a long debate, the bill was re-committee to the Committee on Military affairs.

HOUSE .- Post Roads .- The bill was read third time and passed. Legislative and Appropriation Bill. Several amendments were concurred in, others were non-curred in; On motion of Mr. Stevens, a Committee was appointed to confer with a Com-

mittee of the Senate on the remaining points of Codification of Naval Laws .-- A joint esolution, reported from the Naval Committee. o appoint a Commissioner to revise and codify

the Naval laws, was passed. The Navy Appropriation Bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and, on rising, reported to the House that they had come to no conclusion thereon.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty pon printing paper, and to report by bill or Frauds on the Revenue.-Mr. Fessen ex asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, ave to introduce a bill (S. No. 506) to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for

ordered to be printed. Wyandot Indians. Leave was asked, and nanimous consent obtained, to introduce a Indians, agreeably to certain treaty stipulations which was read twice by its title, and referred the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Deficiency Bill and Legislative Bill

Claims of heirs of Stephen Johnson.

ther purposes; which was read twice by its

to the Committeee on Finance, and

The bill for relief, &c., was taken up and liscussed the greater part of the day, and finally passed, by a vote of 24 to 16. Deficiency Bill-the joint Committee made

report which was concurred in.

opposition of the reactionists.

he bill was discussed, and passed.

with powers.

Claim-Geo. Mayo.-Bill considered and passed .-The time consumed on such bills, illustrate the necessity of organizing a Court of Claims,

HOUSE .- The P. O. Appropriation Bill was discussed, and amended. Private Claims .- A number of private claims were considered, and some of them passed. Ship Canals -- The bill for uniting the Mississippi River, with Lake Michigan, was disussed at length, without reaching a final vote. [As one of the natural effects of this measure would be to unite, more closely, the West with

SATURDAY, FEB. 7.

SENATE - Commissary Department.

Emancipation in Missouri,-The as discussed, until a late hour at night. HOUSE .- Ship Canal .- The bill was disussed, at large, but without result.

THE WAR. SATURDAY, FEB. 7. The Rebels attack Fort Donelson. They are repulsed .- The rebels attacked Fort onelson, on the 3d inst., with a body of some 4000 or 5000 cavalry, and succeeded in taking a battery of four guns. Our men, however, rallied retook the battery and repulsed the enemy, with a loss to the latter of 200 or more. Our loss was

not over 50. The fight lasted seven hours. Gen.

Forest is reported wounded and Col. McNeil

Much excitement has been occasioned this week by the story, which reached New York through onfederate papers, that the rebels had attacked our blockading fleet off Charleston, destroying several vessels, dispersing the remainder, and irtually raising the blockade. This coup de ain they assert was accomplished on the 31st of Jan. Gen. Beauregard then issued a Proclanation in which he declares the blockade raised and the port of Charleston opened. Some of the blockading vessels had reappeared, but might easily be dispersed. Such was the substance of lespatches from Charleston to the Richmond Dispatch. Later reports, however, state that the blockade is in full force, that a fleet of Union ronelads is inside the circle, and that an attack on Charleston is momentarily expected. Whether the blockade has or has not been interrupted, is not satisfactorily ascertained. Some accounts state that there are two blockading circles, and that only the inner one was attacked. It is quite probable that the whole story is a rebel hoax,

taining their sinking cause, in Europe. Vicksburg.-Gen. Grant is obliged to di

Tennessee .- A Nashville dispatch records a smart cavalry dash at Middletown, 15 miles from Murfreesboro, on the 2d inst. Our Tennessee cavalry surprised a Rebel camp and captured a hundred prisoners.—Tribune. Texas.—The Houston Telegraph (rebel) an-

sea. The gunboats Wamsutta, Juniata, Wallace, nine in a hundred of the people of Kentucky were and Violet are ordered to the South Atlantic blockading squadron. The destruction of the rebel pirate Oreto is not yet confirmed.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

of the case .-- By the arrival of the Princess Royal at Philadelphia we are in possession of reliable Princess Royal is a British steamer which, in atempting to run the blockade at Charleston, was given in our last. She had on board a great The Confederates, excited by the intelligence of the capture of so valuable an aid, hastily despatched two iron-clads to attack our fleet, with the hope of recapturing her, or at least being revenged upon the Union vessels. They first atdisabling, killing three of her crew. They then attacked the Keystone State, which they also disabled, killing twenty-one persons, and wounding fifteen. They were finally repulsed, and returned to Charleston. While the fight was going on, the Princess Royal escaped. The Mercedita and Keystone State have gone down to down both alternately, if I had power in this feeble arm to strike down both alternately, I been raised for a moment. The fleet consists of the Unadilla, Honsatonic, Augusta, Quaker City, Keystone State, and Mercedita, besides the pilot boats Blunt, Memphis, and other vessels. The

turned to her anchorage for want of shells."

The rebel repulse at Fort Donelson. Official report of Gen. Rosecrans.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 6, 1863. Army, Washington.
The Rebels Wheeler, Forest, Warton, and Woodward attacked Fort Donelson yesterday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with 4,000 men and

SENATE .- Duty on Paper .- Resolved, the Rebels, and others have been sent to intercept their retreat. Our loss is 12 killed and 30

-Committees of Conference with the House, on

-Herald. The expedition under Generals Davis and

The Montauk .- Second attack on Ft. Mc-

an account of the second attack of Fort McAllister by the Montauk. He says: The attack by the Monitor Montauk, and the gunboats Seneca, Wissahickon, and Dawn, assisted by the mortar-schooner C. P. Williams, upon Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, Georgia, was resumed on Sunday morning, but I have not been able to ascertain that much progress was made in reducing the fortification. Under the guidance of a negro pilot who had escaped from the Nashville, the Montauk was taken early in the morning to a point within 600 yards of the battery, and, commencing work at once, continued the bombardment until 11/2 o'clock P. M., when the ebb tide compelled her to retire. She fired in the aggregate about 80 rounds from both her feet. The Montauk was struck 46 times, and received no other damage than the starting of six bolts in the pilot-house by a rifle shot, and the shattering of her smoke-stack. The other vessels took position at long range, and kept up a steady

men were injured. In view of more important service requiring the Montauk, I should not be surprised if the attack on Fort McAllister were for the present relinquished.

PROMULGATING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMA-

The Proclamation of the President of the Unit-

MISCELLANEOUS.

Revelations of the French "Yellow Book "- M. Mercier's visit to Richmond. Mr Seward implicated. The publication of the French ellow book (which corresponds to our Reports f Departments) has created considerable excitoccasion of M. Mercier's visit to Richmond last pring, (which was pretty thoroughly discussed n the papers at the time) is made public. The ollowing is a translation of the dispatch from M. Mercier to M. Thouvenel, recounting the circum-

he impression of the satisfactory news which he and received from the West, he laid before me all he reasons which he believed went to prove the approaching re-establishment of the Uni As we were talking, the remark escaped me, as

Taking all things into consideration I concluded that from the moment I undertook this vovage, with the acquiesence so thorough, of the Secretary of State, almost, as it seemed, in compliance with his desire, it would be easy for me, by the exercise of a little prudence, to prevent any inconvenient result, and that, on the the pacific arrangement of which we experienced so strongly the need. I decided then to accomtake care to tell him that I had not definitively taken it, until after conversation with my col

A HAPPY EXPERIENCE.—The following conversation took place with a slave, an old man, "You are an old man: will you not die soon?"

Good reasoning; blessed experience,

Family Miscellang.

THE OLD APPLE-TREE.

The trunk lies to-night in the chimney-place. And the soft light falls on my mother's face, Glows on her forehead and touches her hair, And gilds the high back of her old arm-chair I watch the faint smoke-wreaths curling on high, And trace bright pictures that slowly pass by, And I am thoughtful to-night, as I see The blazes "bo-peep" round the old apple-tree.

Remember I now how it stood in state, With branches wide-spread, in the old road gate, Waving its welcome as entered we in, To our home's sweet peace, from the world's rude

din; And softly nodding its tender good-bye, As we, in yearning, thought strange paths to try.
While deeply musing, spake mother to me, "Rinnie, write me a song of the old apple-tree!"

Why write of the tree, when its leaves are dead? Why think of the past, when its joys are fled? Why sing gay songs, when the voices are still, That echoed our own with harmonious trill? Or call fair forms from a far-away shore, That vanish so soon, to greet us no more? Why do sad memories come to me. When I'm asked to write songs of the old apple

Often we children have watched, in the lane, A form that now cometh never again, And shouted, and ran to father, elate, When his hands wide-opened the old road gate Tenderly, sadly, we bore him away To a low, quiet grave, one soft spring day And we learned how desolate life can be— As we passed through the gate 'neath the old

Still the tree stood, with its fruit and its flowers, And shaded the gate, the long summer hours. Departed the summer, and autumn came, th its trailing robe, and touches of flame And a face that we loved grew pale and chill, And list we, in vain, for feet that are still, While our hearts are so sad, that never may we See her enter the gate 'neath the old apple-tree.

We know that our loved, with joy-lighted eyes, Watch over us now, from fair Paradise, Waiting to greet us, where gleam in the light Fair palms of victory, garments of white. We yearn to hear songs of angelic bands Who sing rejoicings, with harps in their hands, For there, 'mong the blest, will our fond eyes see The friends who once stood 'neath the old apple-tree. Jan. 4th, 1863.

> From the Taunton Gazetto and Democrat. GOD WILL CONQUER.

God will conquer: doubt it not In the shadow of a thought, All the plans of men may fail, Blown as dry leaves on the gale But the lightest word of His, Rooted like a mountain is.

Self is half of human might : He works but for Love and Right. Lives, the Truth that maketh free: And the hope unlit in Him Is a phantom-taper dim.

God will conquer: but beware What His conquest leaves our share. We shall win whate'er we seek: Blood, if we revenge would wreak; Ashes, if we fight for dust; Earth for every earthly trust.

Dead souls cannot wage his war : Lukewarm zeal He doth abhor; Hosts that hate their brother-man Fall uncounted from his plan. Plots to work unrighteous bale,

Crush their plotters while they fail. In the army of the Lord Point against thyself thy sword, Rather than let one thought be Traitorous to Liberty. Self-pronounced is else thy curse.

Hissed throughout the universe. God will conquer: when or how, Well it is we know not know, O'er our crushed hopes it may be He must ride to victory. Or beside Him in his seat.

God will conquer: there's a land Peace shall cheer with breathings bland: There's a land where Truth shall reign; Justice pure of every stain: Blest of sun and dew and showers,-Is that happy country ours? Some new soil His Reign may bless. Yet uncursed with barrenness. Sin adopted and baptized Shall not there be recognized. States, strike deep your ploughshare, for

God will conquer in this war. God will conquer : take His side, And to certain triumph ride! Bayonets and swords may fail : letter than a coat of mail Is a soul to Him allied: He will conquer; take His side! L. L.

THE PRESENT.

Vainly discerning the sunshine In skies that are far away, We heed not the rainbow of promise That arches the noon of to-day

Waiting to gather the roses Of hope's sweet summer's unborn, We trample the blooms that are making The present a May-day morn.

For the Principla. THE CHILDREN OF THE COVENANT, OR, THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

BY MRS. MARIA GOODELL FROST.*

CHAPTER IV. THE CORAL NECKLACE.

As years rolled away, Mrs. Stanley found her cares increase, as well as the infirmities and discomforts of the old parsonage. The roof would leak, and, in spite of every effort, a shower bath might frequently be taken, in any corner of the upper story. The sitting room carpet, with its delicate pattern of water-lillies, was removed to give place to one more suitable for the pattering of little feet, the running of mimic waggons, or the violent hobby-horse rockings of little Frank, whose glad voice, above every other

sound, made the old house ring. Mabel proved to be a very different child from Clarence. She was more self-willed, less easily influenced by her mother's persuasive

tones, or her father's admonitions. She was a beautiful, restless girl, of nine tears. summers, wanting everything she saw, and constantly requiring caution or restraint.

"Mother," she exclaimed one day, as they returned from the village store, where Mrs. Stanley had just purchased Mabel's winter outfit, "why do you cut my dresses so high, and with such long, horrid sleeves? Why can't I dress like other girls?"

"Because others have chosen to violate the laws of health, and wear clothing insufficient for warmth and comfort."

"Other girls are as well as I am," said Mabel, fretfully.

"Results do not always follow immediately upon the violation of God's laws, but they follow certainly and fearfully, Mabel," said her mother. "Besides this," she continued. after a pause," there is another reason why lets were just opening their sweet blue eyes I do not dress you fashionably: true deli-

cacy, christian duty forbids it." "Well, mother, the girls make such fun of me. They say I look like a choked turkey, in these awful high dresses,"

"They are not very elegant in their expressions; do you think they are?" "Even Clarence laughs at me," said Ma. bel, bitterly.

• En ered according to not of Congress in the year 1868 by
Mrs. Maria Goodell Frost, in the Cierk's Office of the District Court
of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.

"Clarence will be wiser, as he grows older," said her mother.

"Well, mother, may I have this new delaine cut low?" said Mabel, coming to the point, at last.

"No, Mabel." "I do not see any reason for being different from every body else," said Mabel. 'There would be no reason, if everybody

did right. Christian families must do right. whether others do or not." "Well, mother, Hatty Winthers, Carrie

Edwards and Susy Pratt, dress fashionably. Their parents are good people, are they not ?" "They may not have thought as much

about these things as we have. Laws of health and decency are to be observed, as soon as they are known. I have seen the evil effects of improper dress, and should be guilty, if I allowed it in my family."

"Am I always to dress different from every body else ?"

"You will always dress differently from most people, while you are under the control of your parents. Dress is, in itself, of very little consequence, Mabel, but as it relates to health and morals, it becomes a subject of importance. What is truly becoming. and beautiful, you will wear, as far as we are able to obtain it."

Mabel had never seemed to care much about her dress, until she commenced attending school, at the village academy. There, as in such institutions generally, many excellences were purchased at the expense of some evils. "I hate to be different from other girls" said Mabel.

"I should not care, Belle, if I were you," said Clarence. "I would be more independ-

"You would care, if people laughed at you. I know you would."

"Oh, Belle, if I could not bear a laugh! You will never be any body, Belle."

"Clarence is not far from the truth," said Mrs. Stanley. "You can never be a woman of any character, unless you can rise above the contempt of the world, when you

have right upon your side." Some days after this conversation, Mabel came home from school with a new request. It was for a coral necklace, and gold locket. "You said, mother, that I could have what was beautiful and becoming, if it was not indelicate, or injurious to health, you know." "We were then talking about dress, Mabel;

beads and jewelry are no part of our necessary apparel, but are mere ornaments." "Yet they are very pretty, and I. like them

very much, and all the girls wear them," said Mabel.

"There is one principle that I failed to mention, when we were talking about dress. It is the principle of christian benevolence. We should inquire what is right and benevolent, and what will be for the good of all, when we decide what we may, or may not wear. It is a question whether we have a right to expend any thing for mere ornament, while so many are perishing for the bread of point, we must therefore make it a strict matter of conscience. Which would you rather your own sister Katie; won't you open the Maia, last year. This discovery was made or send the number of Bibles it would buy to the heathen?"

"I would like to do both." said Mabel. "That is impossible," said her mother; "you must make a choice."

Mabel hesitated. "You know, mother, I am not a christian," said she, at last.

"That is quite evident Mabel; but have vou a right to be selfish?"

"I suppose not." "Your parents are christians: we are educating you in christian principles. We have solemnly dedicated you to God, and expect you to ratify the covenant we have made for you, by conforming your heart and life to the

principles of the gospel." Here Mrs. Stanley left the question for Mabel to decide, and, strange as it may seem, she decided in favor of her own gratification. In due time the necklace came, in a nice little white box, lined with down; and was as bright and sparkling as Mabel could desire. But it did not make her as happy as she expected. She wore it to school, the girls praised it, and told her it was very becoming, still she was dissatisfied. "What a fool I am," she said to herself, not to enjoy my beautiful necklace. Christians wear such things, why may not

"But those Bibles, the poor heathen"--whispered conscience.

"Never mind!" said Mabel, "I shall have more money, some time, and I will then buy some Bibles for the heathen."

"You may not live" said conscience. "Most likely I shall," said Mabel, "healthy children don't often die," and conscience thus

silenced for a time, retired. "How do you like my coral, is'nt it beautiful, Clarence ?" asked Mabel.

"It is well enough," said Clarence. "I say it is perfectly lovely," said Mabel, in a provoked tone.

mother, and more noble to do good with your money," said Clarence. "That is just because you are mother's pet,

she loves you best," said Mabel, bursting into

"I think it would be more lovely to please

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

A TRUE STORY. The glowing sun of a midsummer afternoon poured through the curtainless windows of the little village school, and small curly heads drooped like delicate flowers in the languid air. Among them all, little Katie's sunny ringlets fell the lowest; and if you had lifted the golden veil, you would have seen that the weary eyes had forgotten to con the long line of hard words in the worn spelling-book, and that the silken fringes of the drooping lids were pillowed lovingly upon the sweetest little cheeks in the world.

Yes, in the heated air, soothed by the lazy drone of the hungry flies, and the restless hum of young student voices, Katie had fallen asleep. She was dreaming, too. She was dreaming of the little brother, darling Charley, who, in the bright Spring time, when the vioafter their long sleep, had strayed away from earth, and passed through those gates of glory always open for the entering of little feet; and she dreamed that she clasped him to her little lonely heart, and begged him never to leave her again. Amid the greatness of her joy, she sobbed aloud, and started to find Belle's soft

arm around her, and to hear her whisper: "What is the matter, darling ?" Before poor Katie could well collect her thoughts to answer, the school was dismissed, and she heard the teacher exclaim, as he pointed to the darkening west : "Hurry home, children, or you will be caught in the shower."

Then Katic poured into the sympathizing ear of her little friend, all her troubles, and finished by saying : "I could not bear to find it only a dream ; I feel as if I must see Charley once more.

"Where do you think he is?" asked Belle. "In heaven, I know," replied Katie, "and mother says he cannot come back to us, but we can get to him some time;" and her sobs broke out afresh.

"Why don't you go to him now?" cried

"I don't know the way," said Katie : "I was very sick when they took him away in the little coffin, and I don't know where they went." " Are you sure he went to heaven?" asked Belle, eagerly.

"O! I know it," said Katie. "Then," said impulsive little Belle, "then I can show you the way; I saw where they put your little brother." The glad light in Katie's tearful eyes was beautiful to behold. "Well, will you show me, Belle, now, this

very afternoon?" "Yes, indeed," cried Belle, and with clasped hands, unmindful of the gathering gloom. these little pilgrims set forth on their journey to heaven.

Once on the way, a doubt oppressed little Belle. "Oh !" said Katie, with sweet assurance, how Charley would run to open the door !" and her cheeks flushed with anticipation. "Do you suppose Charley is very happy?"

"Very," said Katie, emphatically. "And what does he do all the time ?"

"Plays with the angels with such lovely cried Katie, with great animation 'And they pick up stars that lie all over the floor of heaven. And the rainbows-I suppose they keep them up all the summer; and know of one cotton firm in this town subscrioh! Charley used to love rainbows. He once cried because—"
" 'Dear me," said Belle, interrupting her, in

great dismay, "it rains, Katie, and we are ever so far away from home; what shall we do?" "But we are almost to heaven, ain't we? Let us hurry and go in there."

"Yes," said Belle, "I see the door." "Where? where?" cried Katie, breathless-

"There !" responded little Belle, pointing to the little rising ground and iron door of the classes with large quantities of material, at village vanlt. "Oh !" faltered Katie, with disappoint-

ment; "is that heaven?" O Belle! it is like

a great cave !" and her little lip quivered sad-"Why," said Belle, "that is where they took your brother-the very place-and you said he had gone to heaven; besides," continued she, brightening "when we get through the little dark door, it may be all bright and

beautiful on the other side." "Perhaps it is," said Katie, more hopefully But now the large rain-drops began to fall very fast, and the thunder-storm in all its sub-

limity, burst upon the little travellers. The burdened west seemed gleaming like an ocean of flame, and the floor of heaven resounded to the solemn tread of the mighty thunder. Still the little children, with clasped hands and pale lips, pressed on, and their angels, who "do always behold the face of our Father," watched over them, lovingly, and they walked sweetly in the heavenly company.

At last the busy, pattering feet reached the gloomy entrance, and Katie's sweet, hopeful lips were pressed close to the cold door.

'Knock," cried Belle ; and with all her strength, Katie did knock, and a hollow echo was all her reply, while the dead from within heeded not the call from fresh, young, hopeful lips : and the little brother, with closed eyes, life. Christians do not think alike on this and pale, clasped hands, heard not the sweet, imploring cry. "Charley, dear Charley; it is your sister-

"He does not hear you, Katie, it thunders

so," said Belle : "let us wait a little while ;" and they waited. Soon there was a lull in the storm, and again Katie, strong in faith, knocked at the dreary door, and her loving cry, "Charley, dear Charley," echoed sadly back.
"Do you hear anything?" asked Belle, with parted lips; "is he coming?"

"No," replied Katie; "I thought I once heard his little feet, but it was only the rain." "Perhaps," suggested Belle, with large, imaginative eyes, "perhaps he is playing with the angels, a great way off, in a beautiful

"Oh !" sobbed Katie ; "I hope he will not ove the little angels more than me." "Knock once more-just once," whispered

With wavering faith, again the little soft hand pleaded for entrance, and the tremulous voice cried piteously :

"Charley, darling, dear, sweet, little brother, please open the door to your own poor Katie. Don't love the little angels better than me. O Charley ! Charley !"

She threw herself upon the wet ground, and sobbed in an agopy of grief and disappoint-"Katie." said Belle, half frightened at this

onthurst. "let us go home now, and come again to-morrow, and try" "No," said Katie, with touching hopelessness; "I shall never come again. Let us go." She rose without another sob or fresh tear. even, upon the wet cheek; but the grieved expression of the sweet, childish mouth was

pitiful to behold. Back again, over the dreary way went Katie and Belle. Little shoes wet, little dresses dripping, little heads bent like dew-laden flowers, little hearts very heavy. At Katie's door stood her anxious mother,

peering through shadows for her darling. The hild sprang to those loving arms, and with one cry, that spoke all the agony of bitter doubt that had crept into her young, confiding heart, exclaimed:

"O mother! I have been knocking at the door of heaven, and Charley would not let

Dear, grieved little Katie, refusing to be comforted in this thy first great sorrow, it may be that ere the violets come again, God's hand will beckon, unawares, and with a better guide. thou shalt indeed find the door of heaven. Then knock, little pilgrim, and thou shalt be heard, amid the hallelujahs of the heavenly choirs. Back shall roll the blessed portals, and Charley shall lead thee, with eager wings, to the feet of Him who loves little children, while the song of the angels shall be: "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."-Monthly Record, Five Points House of Industry.

WHAT JOHN BRIGHT AND HIS FAM ILY ARE DOING

HOW THEY RELIEVE THE SUFFERING LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

The Tory journals of England, having sneeringly asked, "What is Mr. Bright doing for the distressed people of the North?" the question is answered by Mr. Charles Walker, This story shows that Mr. John Bright is a doer as well as a talker:

"When I received your note I was at a loss now to answer it, for Mr. Bright and his family were never conspicuous in making the public acquainted with what they do, in their private benevolence, which, in Rochdale, I am certain all parties will acknowledge to be unbounded. I therefore waited upon several of their workpeople. They informed me that when the mills ceased working, they drafted from two to three hundred of their cotton hands, and where the family was large, placed one or two of each family in the carpet mills, where it could be done, so that the employment would be distributed over as many families as possible; and the girls now can get from 12s. to 20s. weekly. Many of the overlookers are men who have saved money, or got small properties, under their employers. The most pressing cases are assisted with money, food and created a profound sensation among astrono-

sewing classes formed, and the scholars, accor- region, and in the vicinity of the Piciadas. ding to their age, are paid from sixpence to nine not one of these sewing schools-either Church his own hands." or Dissent-but has received handsome presents of clothing from Messrs. Bright, to assist in the benevolent exertions to clothe the naked.

"Indeed, for a sewing class with which I am connected, Mr. Bright was waited upon, and he ordered his warehousemen to give double the quantity asked for. The firm have five mills, two they rent, one of their own has entirely ceased working-the other two are portion being cotton, but not now working. The expense of running these mills in portions s almost as large as if the whole machinery were running, and with a fair calculation, with rent of mills, increased poor rates, loss of rents in cottages, &c., the firm is losing from ful to this trust, or profusely squanders in pleasseven to eight thousand pounds per annumindependent of what they are giving away, which can never be known. You must not be surprised if Mr. J. Bright's name is not conspicuous in the general list. He is not the man to make himself prominent with large subscriptions from home, when there is distress in his own town and neighborhood. I do not bing largely to it, having plenty to do at Mr. Walker encloses a letter from

Mayor of Rochdale, who says: "When I called upon the firm for a subscription, I was requested to put them down for any amount I thought proper. They have joined in the general public list equally with other firms in the town. They are large cottage owners, and are not pressing for rents; they have supplied the sewing prices greatly below the value, probably from ten to fifteen per cent. In addition, Mr. Bright has several times stated to me, that, whenever I wanted, he was prepared to contribute any amount requisite for meeting the present emergency."

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES OF THE PAST YEAR.

THE NEW COMETS AND THEIR OBSERVERS. A correspondent of the Boston Courier thus sums up the astronomical discoveries of

"The planet Feronia, although optically discovered last year, was first recognised as revising some of my own observations, that Dr. Peters and myself had been, at the last, observing different bodies, under the impression that each of them was Maia. Calcula- length a voice sounded in his ears : tion at once showed that the Doctor had found a new one, not knowing it.' Messrs. thee good !" Peters and Safford agreed in selecting the

name Feronia for it. "On the night of the 8th of April, Mr. Tuttle discovered a new planet, in the vicinity of the place where he discovered not work a miracle for my relief." with the great equatorial telescope of the phet has sent me to serve thee. What wouldst Cambridge Observatory. The planet shone thou have?" with the lustre of a star of the thirteenth magnitude when discovered. It performs a revolution round the sun in 1,590 days. This planet has received the name Clytica name borne by a daughter of Oceanus and

Tethys, in the ancient Greek mythology. "The third planet was discovered on the has yet been selected for it. ed the fourth planet, which is likewise without a name. The fifth planet was discovered of a mighty kingdom." by Dr. D'Arrest, at Copenhagen, on the 22d day of October. He has selected for it the name Freya, the Venus of the Scan-

dinavian mythology.
"Four new comets have been discovered within the year, and two of them were marked by features that give them considerable distinction among their fellows. Among and a few dates formed his simple meal; and the distinctions which the first comet of the year enjoys, are the geographical and historical circumstances of its earliest discovery at Athens, by M. Schmidt, and of its being the first physical discovery in the celestial spaces made there, in modern times. After an absence of two thousand years astronomy returns to the land of the Hellas, where its first theories were conceived, and its foundations laid by such illustrious cultivators as Thales, Pv-

thagoras, and Hipparchus. "The comet was first detected on the night of the second of July, in Cassiopea; and it had, at that time, passed its perihelion ten days. It was visible to the naked eye for a short time as a nebulosity, having the lustre of a star of the fourth magnitude. It was remarkable for its great geocentric angular velocity, and its proximity to our globe, but few comets on record having surpassed it, in these circumstances. On the fourth of July it was only nine millions of miles distant from the earth, and was then moving at the rate of twentyfour degrees per diem, reduced to the arc of a

great circle. "The second comet was remarkable, both for its brilliancy and for its physical features. In these particulars it was surpassed only by the great comets of Donati, and that of 1861. It was first discovored by Mr. Tuttle at Cambridge, early in the evening of July eighteenth. as a faint telescopic object in the constellation Camelopardalus.

"The head of this comet was estimated at about one hundred thousand miles diameter; and the tail must have been not far from eighteen millions of miles in length, which is something longer than that of the great comet of 1861, which stretched so far across the heavens. This comet never came nearer the earth than thirty-five millions of miles, which is a distance nearly three times as great as that which the last-named comet had when nearest the earth. There is no record of a prior appearance of this comet.

"This is the last discovery in the heavens which we have to record, as made by Mr. Tuttle. In our brief reviews of astronomical discoveries, in years past, we have had occasion to mention him frequently, as a discoverer; but of Rochdale, who writes as follows, in reply whether we shall ever again have the pleasure to a note from a gentleman in Birmingham. is far from certain. He has thought proper to join the federal army, and is now marching through the Carolinas, to encounter the energetic and desperate battalions of the Southern Confederacy. Whether he survives this bloody fratricidal war or not, it would seem, from the last report of the Observatory Committee, that there was but little more for him to achieve in

> cometary discovery.
>
> "Intelligence has just reached this country that Dr. Bruhns, of the Leipzic Observatory, has discovered two comets, one on the last day of November, and one on the first day of this month. Nothing whatever has yet been made known, as to their history or future career.

"One of the most mysterious and unlooked for phenomena in the heavens has recently been brought to light. It is the discovery of change of lustre in some of the nebulæ. The detection, last year, of a change of brilliancy in a nebula discovered by Mr. Hind in 1852, mers. M. D'Arrest of Copenhagen, who first domestic purposes is said to be on the point of

"Mrs. John Bright and Mrs. Thomas detected this change, has been investigating Bright are incessant in their labors to find out this phenomenon, and recently announces that the most distressing cases. One of their he has detected a similar change in a nebula workpeople told me he was astonished at their discovered by Mr. Tuttle in February, 1859, liberality in supplying so many families with all kinds of clothing, and that he was satisfied of the same year. He regards a change of not one of their hands need want, if they lustre in these three nebulæ as clearly estabwould make their case known. Their liberal- lished; and mentions, as a curious fact, that ity is not confined here. There are several they are all situated in the same celestial

"Another optical discovery, possessing pence per day, and the congregations, and high degree of interest in sidereal astronomy, their friends supplying much of the funds, and materials, and distributing part of the clothes made to the children; and from inquiries I find escope which he had just then completed with

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

Of all the gratifications human nature can enjoy, and of all the delight it is formed to impart, none is equal to that which springs from a long tried and mutual affection. The happiness which arises from conjugal felicity is capable of withstanding the attacks of time, grows vigorous in age, and animates the heart with partially occupied with carpets-the other pleasure and delight, when the vital fluid can scarcely force a passage through it.

No man ever prospered in the world without the consent and co-operation of his wife, let him be ever so frugal, industrious, or successful; and it avails nothing if she is unfaithure or dissination those sums which toil and application gained. But if she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will be resort to his merchandise or his farm--fly over lands-sail upon the sea-meet difficulty and encounter dangers-if he knows that it is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home? How delightful it is to have a friend to cheer, and a companion to soothe the solitary hours of grief and pain! Solitude and disappoint ment enter into the history of any man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while, for months of darkness, no sympathizing part-

ner is prepared. Prudence and foresight can neither ward off the stroke of disease nor prevent the calamities which are ordained by Heaven. Affluence can not purchase a relief from pain, nor wealth cool a fever in the blood. The best endowment is a heart ready to sympathize, and a life that is absolutely bound up in his. As enjoyment derives additional relish from anticipation, so misery loses the poignancy of its barb in the bosom formed for sympathetic kindness.

HASSAN THE WISE.

Hassan Ben Omar threw himself prostrate upon the ground, outside of the walls of Bassora, and tore his hair with rage. In three years of riot and luxury he had dissipated the wealth which he had inherited from Good Omar, his father. His house, his vineyards, his oliveyards, were all gone, and now he would be compelled to seek employment as a camelan individual planet in January last. Its driver, or beg of those who had feasted sumpdetection is due to Mr. Safford, of Cam- tuously on his extravagance. He cursed his bridge, who had been engaged contempora- unhappy fate, reproached, Allah, blasphemed neously with Dr. Peters, of the Hamilton the Prophet charged his friends with ingrati-College Observatory, in observing the planet tude, and called loudly upon death to release Maia, discovered in the preceding April, by him from his misery. His old servants ap-Mr. Tuttle. Mr. Safford says: 'I found, when proached and tried to comfort him, but he drove them away with abuse and blows, and dashed himself again upon the earth. For a long time, he lay moaning and weeping; at

"Listen, Hassan Ben Omar! Allah intends Hassan raised his head, and his eves rested

apon a venerable dervish, who was calmly contemplating his grief. "Begone, old man," he cried, "if thou canst "Listen," replied the dervish; "the

"Give me my possessions again-my vineyards, my fields, and my gold." "And what would it avail thee," said the old man, "if I were to do this? When they

were thine, thou hadst not the wisdom to keep them; in three years thou wouldst be as wretched as now. But attend, Hassan Ben 22d of September, by Dr. Peters, of the Omar! Reform thy life, govern thy passions, Hamilton College Observatory. No name moderate thy desires, hate thy wine-cnp, labor Three days for thy bread, eat only when thou art hungry, later, Mr. Parkhurst, of New-York, discover- and sleep when thou art weary. Do these things for one year, and thou shalt be monarch

A mist darkened the eyes of Hassan. When t was gone, behold the dervish was nowhere to be seen. Hassan invoked the aid af Allah, For and rose from the ground with a light heart. He joined a caravan, which set forth for the desert the next day. He began to rise early and to labor with diligence. A cup of water at night he lay down by the side of his camels and enjoyed sweeter repose than he had ever known before. If his anger was excited, or if the distance and directhe was tempted to give the rein to any passion, the form of the dervish seemed to rise before him, with a mild rebuke upon his lips, and his heart was calmed. Thus for a year he lived a frugal and patient life-following to the letter the exhortations of the dervish. At the end of the time he was again at the same place, before the walls of Bassora. As pros-

trated himself upon the earth and cried : "Now, Allah, fulfill the promise !"

"Suddenly he heard the same voice as be "Hassan Ben Omar, thou hast done well and thy reward is with thee. Behold, thy kingdom is thuself! I have taught thee to

rule it. Be wise and happy !"

Hassan looked in vain for the speaker -- no one was near. He pondered deeply upon these things, and finally resolved to continue as he had begun. Thus he lived many years, gradually be coming more prosperous, but firmly retaining his frugal and industrious habits, until he be

came richer than the Good Omar, his father,

and all men called him Hassan the Wise. GOOD ADVICE.

There is nothing to be gained in dangling for a twelvemonth after a sensible woman, talking unmeaning stuff, words without wisdom. Speak to her like a man, and not like a blubbering school boy. She will never trifle with your affections, and if there are three grains of common sense in you she will be your own before a month has passed. See the history of Rebekah in Genesis 24:56. When Abraham's servant had concluded the preliminary contract with Mrs Laban, on the part of her daughter to become the wife of Isaac, the old man was anxious to get home, to show his young master the bonny lass he had brought him: the old mother wished him to remain a few days to recruit himself and his camels. He persisting, it was finally referred to the daughter. "We will call the damsel and inquire at her mouth." said the mother. When Rebekah appeared, her mother asked, "Wilt thou go with this

man ?" Rebekah replied, "I will go ?" There was a noble girl for you. No tear starting from her black eyes; no whining or simpering make-believe nor mock-modesty : but what her heart wished her lips uttered Like an honest maiden she replied, "I will go." Now, young lady, go thou and do likewise. When the man whom you prefer before all others in the world says, "Will you go

with me ?" answer, "I will go." By the by, ladies, when you wish to read true, simple, unsophisticated love story, just read over the twenty-fourth chapter of Gene sis .- Grant Thorburn.

The American Gas Light Journal describes new head-dress which is talked of as one of the things to come : "A new feature in the application of gas to

NEW STYLE OF HEAD-DRESS FOR LADIES .-

introduction here. Fire flies of gold and bril- THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIM liants already sparkle upon the graceful white feathers and fresh green leaves that adorn the brows of some of our youthful queens. Clusters of diminutive gas lights are now to spring from the elaborate tresses of beautiful matrons; the jets will issue from burners measuring twentieth of an inch per hour, within transparent shades exquisitely cut, not larger than a cherry. The tubing is to be of solid gold, connected with a reservoir of the same valuable metal, which is to lie concealed in the meshes of luxuriant hair behind the head. The pressure will be applied to the golden tank, which is supported by an elaborate back-comb the top of which forms a row of little gas-lights. Before entering the ball-roon, the husband will 'turn on the gas,' light up his blushing bride, and usher her into her sphere of conquest, revolving like her prototype, the moon, among the lesser lights around. When the apparatus is

FORGETTING HIS ERRAND.

"I have something against you, and I am

completed we will present it more fully to our

A person came to Mr. Longdon, of Sheffield, one day, and said:

ome to tell you of it." "Do walk in, sir," he replied; "you are my best friend. If I could but engage my friends to be faithful with me, I should be sure to prosper. But, if you please, we will both pray in the first place, and ask the blessing of God upon our interview."

After they rose from their knees, and had been much blessed together, he said. "Now I will thank you, my brother, to tell me what it is that you have against me."

"Oh," said the man, "I really don't know what it is: it is all gone, and I believe I was in the wrong." He is a foolish man who sneers at the tem-

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ed it; but he is equally foolish who says you

have desecrated the temple because you have

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